

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 48-57 (5-3). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 48-59 (5-4). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 50-61 (15-9). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 50-61 (14-7). CHANDEL: Moderate. BOWEN: Cloudy. Temp. 53-65 (12-8). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 73-80 (24-16). Yesterday's temp. 70-81 (21-0). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

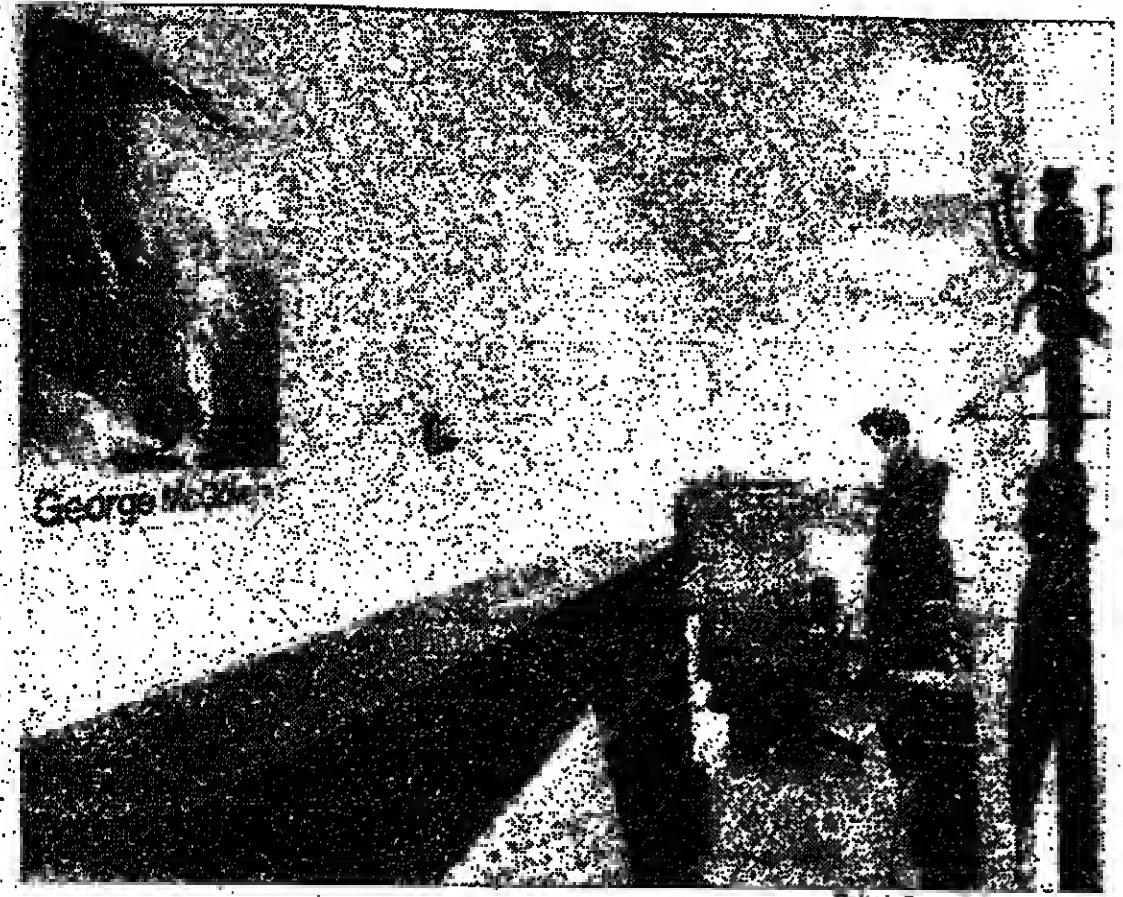
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INTERNATIONAL

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GOOD-BYE WATERGATE—Election poster and some furniture are about all that remain in the Democratic National Committee's famous office in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. The Democrats are moving to new headquarters, in a building owned by the Air Line Pilots Association. Committee Chairman Robert Strauss says move is being made because of lower rent, not because of last June's break-in.

Until Later, Full-Scale Debate

UN Defers Action on Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 20 (Reuters).—The Security Council today decided to defer on an Anglo-French proposal to condemn Israel's April 10 raids on Lebanon and agreed to a full-scale review of the situation in the Middle East.

Diplomatic sources said the Anglo-French resolution may not be put to the vote at all. The council may agree to let matters until the Middle East debate is held in late June.

The council adopted without a formal resolution offering Egypt that there be a full-scale review of the Middle East situation since the six-day war in June, 1967.

The debate, which will bring in French Foreign Minister Mohammed de Zengue and perhaps other foreign ministers to New York, is expected to last for one or two weeks.

After Britain and France, the threat of an American veto dropped their proposal.

A Security Council resolution to Israel of possible measures if it repeated its raids in Lebanon.

The council also adopted a revised draft resolution, adopted during private negotiations between UN envoys, still aimed at the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel in Lebanon.

A new draft, accepted by the Ambassador Louis de Guindard and British Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe in talks with U.S. envoy John Scall, rejected a considerable watering of the original proposals.

A revised draft would have council deeply deplore "all acts of violence resulting in loss of life of innocent civilians and the endangering international civil aviation."

The original resolution would have warned Israel that if it repeated the attacks "the council will meet to consider what more effective steps measures could be taken to enforce its resolution."

Though Sir Colin and Mr. de Guindard accepted the changes, it is not known if these were tabled to Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, whose government also has the right of veto.

The Soviet and Chinese votes would depend, informants said, on the response of Egypt and Lebanon to the revised draft.

The United States was still thought ready to block by veto the adoption by the council of a formal amendment proposed by the United States.

Seven young Americans staged a rare public demonstration in Moscow today to protest Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration. Police promptly arrested them but released them seven hours later.

Chanting "Liberty, liberty," and singing Hebrew songs, the seven U.S. students sat in the street outside the Soviet visa office for 45 minutes in mid-afternoon before police moved in and took them away in police cars, witnesses said.

They said the demonstrators, who included two young women, did not resist.

Tonight, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said that one of those arrested had telephoned the embassy to report that all of them had been released.

The embassy spokesman added that the youths were told they could continue their tour of the country and leave Sunday, as scheduled, for the United States.

The witnesses said that about 15 million in a small bus drove up and took away the protesters.

Newsmen who went to the visa office, known by its Russian initials OVIR, were told by officials that they had no knowledge of the incident. Calls to police stations in the area also produced denials that Americans were being held there.

The U.S. Embassy said that almost 2,000 American high-school and college students are in Moscow on holiday trips which will coincide with Passover.

The Soviet Union is sensitive to charges that Jews are mistreated and that permission to emigrate to Israel is often arbitrarily denied. The Soviet leaders have notified President Nixon that they have stopped collecting an education tax on emigrating Jews.

Venice Closes, Then Reopens Doges' Palace

VENICE, April 20 (AP).—The Doges' Palace, one of Venice's chief tourist attractions, was closed to the public as thousands of visitors flocked into the city for the Easter holiday.

Officials announced the indefinite closing because of a lack of funds to maintain a sufficient force of guards. Italian museums and galleries have closed or reduced hours of admittance for same reason.

Tonight, officials announced the palace would be re-opened to the public tomorrow evening in agreement with city, which will supply 22 guards.

The KGB's 'Case 24'—Stamping Out Soviet Dissent

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 20 (WP).—On Monday morning—as on every weekday morning in recent months—a dozen or more agents of the Soviet committee for state security (the KGB) turned to the mountainous files of "Case 24" to begin another day's work.

Those files have been growing for more than a year in a continuing investigation of the dissident intellectuals who tried to organize to protest against the status quo in the Soviet Union. For many who participated in open dissident activities, Case 24 has all the signs of a definitive crackdown. Some days the KGB men travel around Moscow interviewing dissidents or searching their apartments. Other days are spent at Lefortovo Prison, interrogating suspects or talking again and again with two former dissidents, now under arrest, who have become informers.

Every day, it seems, ends with a new stack of papers to add to the files on Case 24.

A small group of friends—the remnants of the loosely connected group of dissidents once known as "The Movement"—watch the KGB's activities with nervous curiosity. They now know the agents by name—Comrade Kishin, Comrade Aleksandrovsky, Comrade Isomlin and the rest. Most of the dissidents have already met more than once with one or more of the agents.

The remaining dissidents generally view Case 24 as the last act of a political drama that began in 1965 with the trial of two writers, Andrei Sinavsky and Yuli Daniel. Mr. Sinavsky and Mr. Daniel were tried for writing books published abroad under pseudonyms—books interpreted as "anti-Soviet" by the committee for state security.

The trial provoked hundreds of Soviet intellectuals to protest; they signed petitions and open letters asking the authorities not to prosecute writers for what they wrote. This didn't stop other trials involving friends and associates of the two writers, but these in turn provoked still more protests.

Protest activity may have reached a high point in 1968. In that year, a regular journal of civil rights and dissident activities began to appear. "The Chronicle of Human Events," as it was called, circulated clandestinely in typewritten form.

The Chronicle continued to appear every few months through 1972. Some issues circulated only narrowly, but they always reached their most important audience—Moscow's foreign correspondents, who could send news of the Chronicle abroad. The dissidents have always made a rusty greater impression abroad than at home. With few exceptions, ordinary Russians have never heard of them.

The object of Case 24, according to dissidents, is to stamp out the Chronicle. It now appears that the KGB has achieved this goal. The 27th issue appeared in November of last year. Dissidents in a position to know predict that this was the final number.

The key personalities in Case 24—besides the KGB agents, up to 30 of whom have reportedly been working on the case—are Pyotr Yakir, 50, and Victor Kravtsov, 44, both formerly active dissidents, both survivors of Stalin's prison camps, both now providing the KGB with detailed information about their activities with other dissident intellectuals. Mr. Yakir, a historian, was arrested last June, and Mr. Kravtsov, an economist, in September.

On Wednesday Mr. Yakir's daughter Irina, 24, was reported by dissident sources to have admitted to KGB agents that she helped to produce the last 16 issues of the Chronicle. According to these sources, she has not implicated others who had a role in publishing the Chronicle.

Authorities have not arrested her and despite almost daily questioning by the KGB over a period of weeks she has been allowed to return to her home, apparently because of the birth of a son four months ago. She is the wife of Yuli Kim, an underground balladeer.

The effect of Irina's reported confession could not be assessed immediately.

When dissidents ordered to Lefortovo Prison for a meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Clandestine Chronicle Is Focal Point of Crackdown



Pyotr Yakir

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When dissidents ordered to Lefortovo Prison for a meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Admits He Knew of Plans

Mitchell Says He Attempted To Bar Bugging of Democrats

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI).—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell acknowledged today that, before last June's break-in and bugging at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex, he had heard proposals to bug the Democrats during President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

But he said that he gave the proposals "absolute, final disapproval."

Asked if the plans included discussion of the Watergate operation, Mr. Mitchell replied: "I don't think we ought to get into the specifics of those questions. That's the testimony for the grand jury."

He was talking with newsmen outside the Federal Courthouse here after spending about three hours inside, where he appeared before a federal grand jury investigating the Watergate affair.

"I testified fully, freely and openly," Mr. Mitchell said.

"I never approved any bugging plans."

He was asked about a report in this morning's New York Times that he had told friends that he was aware of plans to bug the Democrats and that he participated in three meetings at which these proposals were discussed.

Discussion Admitted

He told newsmen that he had "heard discussion of such things" but he disapproved of them.

Asked specifically about the Watergate, he said: "No such operation ever was approved by me at any time."

As Mr. Mitchell went before the grand jury, his attorney, William G. Hundley, told newsmen that Mr. Mitchell was prepared to say that he had tried to veto plans by others to use illegal bugs.

"He cut it off, stopped it. He wouldn't ratify it," the attorney, William G. Hundley, said.

There was a conspiracy, anybody's guess, he turned it down."

Mr. Hundley said that his client was answering all questions put to him by the grand jury in its closed meeting.

The attorney said that Mr. Mitchell "knew that certain people had a plan that included bugging."

Mr. Hundley said that Mr. Mitchell was giving the grand jury the facts as he knows them, which the lawyer said would make it clear that Mr. Mitchell didn't authorize any bugging operation.

"We feel that all of the facts, when evaluated in the light of existing law, will soon convince everyone there was no criminal violation," Mr. Hundley said.

Private Accusations

Mr. Hundley confirmed a New York Times report that Mr. Mitchell has privately accused Jeb Stuart Magruder and G. Gordon Liddy of proposing bugging operations which he disapproved.

Mr. Magruder was Mr. Mitchell's second-in-command at the Nixon campaign headquarters and reportedly has accused Mr. Mitchell and presidential counsel John W. Dean Jr. of approving the bugging.

Liddy, a lawyer for the campaign team, has been convicted of conspiracy in the case.

While waiting in the federal courthouse to go before the grand jury, Mr. Mitchell was asked by CBS News whether he could confirm or deny the Times report.

Mr. Mitchell replied: "I haven't read the Times article carefully, but what I did read is correct. But I want to add the plans were not just to bug somebody. They were for more detailed intelligence. We were not there just to talk just about bugging."

Asked then about his repeated denials over the last 10 months that he had any knowledge of last June's break-in and bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building, Mr. Mitchell said that his earlier statements "are still operative."

"Does that mean you did not have prior knowledge of the Watergate bugging operation?" Mr. Mitchell was asked.

He nodded yes.

The New York Times report, in this morning's editions, said that Mr. Mitchell had told friends that he had participated in three meetings at which bugging proposals were discussed, but he insisted that on each occasion he rejected the scheme.

The Times story went on to say: Mr. Mitchell's comments to friends became known as reports circulated that government prosecutors had accumulated testimony linking the former attorney general to the planning of the bugging, the bugging itself and the subsequent cover-up.

In private conversations in New York (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.S. Food Prices at Record High in March

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—Food prices climbed to record levels for the third straight month in March, propelling the cost of living to its highest rate of increase in 22 years, the government said today.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said the cost of living jumped nine-tenths of 1 percent last month, the sharpest increase since February, 1951, at the height of the Korean War inflationary period.

Taking into account normal seasonal fluctuations, the March increase was eight-tenths of 1 percent, matching last February's jump, which was then the biggest in 22 years.

With costs soaring for meat and poultry, supermarket prices jumped 3.2 percent in March, a rate unequaled since the bureau began computing grocery prices in 1953. Seasonally adjusted, grocery prices were up 3.1 percent, also an all-time high.

March prices for meat, poultry and fish were up 6.9 percent unadjusted, and 6 percent seasonally adjusted. Both were record figures.

The surge in consumer prices pushed the government's retail price index up at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.8 percent for the first quarter of the year, compared to an advance of only 3.2 percent for the final three months of 1972.

The report followed yesterday's figures from the Commerce Department on the gross national product. They showed that the market value of all goods and services increased at an annual rate of 14.3 percent during the first quarter, the largest jump since early 1965. Both reports reflected an overheating economy with inflation running far above the Nixon administration's goals.

At least on the surface, the attitude in the administration continued to be one of calm. Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, took comfort in a relatively small increase last month in nonfood prices—both goods and services—and said, "The report contains the first encouraging signs on prices we have seen in the past two months."

He and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz both said that the rise in food prices has not come to a stop. But they held out hope for a much smaller rate of increase from now on.

Mills Favors Eased Tariffs For Russians

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said yesterday that he will push for most-favored-nation tariff treatment of the Soviet Union as a result of Moscow's suspension of its education tax on emigrants.

Rep. Mills, a key man in the Capitol Hill debate on equal tariff treatment for the Soviet Union, said in an interview:

"I made a pledge to the Soviets that if they would suspend the tax I would urge passage of most-favored-nation treatment and that I would not impose any further conditions," he said, referring to a conversation more than a month ago with the Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade, V.S. Alkhimov.

"He delivered on his end of the understanding and I intend to deliver on mine and I think I can," Rep. Mills said.

The Arkansas Democrat indicated that he was dropping support of an amendment by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash. Rep. Mills had co-sponsored a bill identical to the Jackson amendment, a measure to withhold equal tariff treatment from nations that do not permit citizens to emigrate freely.

The administration has been working for months to get Rep. Mills's support for its trade bill. On Wednesday, a presidential assistant showed him typewritten copies of two memorandums in which Moscow told the White House of suspension of the education tax. "As I read them," Rep. Mills said, "any number will now be able to leave the Soviet Union, except for national-security reasons."

A White House official, jubilant at Rep. Mills's endorsement of the administration stand, said yesterday: "The prospect of passport-free travel is a major step."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Rep. Wilbur D. Mills

Undercut Bombing Justification

U.S. Aides in Cambodia See No Proof Hanoi Troops Fight

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, April 20 (WP).—There is no verifiable or documented evidence that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops are engaged in combat in Cambodia, U.S. Embassy sources said here today.

There are an estimated 40,000 Vietnamese Communist troops in Cambodia, the American sources said, but they are either taking care of logistics or handling operations against South Vietnam and have not represented a "significant combat force" in the Cambodian fighting since the Vietnam cease-fire.

This is in apparent contradiction to Washington's justification of the American bombing here.

B-52 bombers have often been used to bomb North Vietnamese supply lines in eastern Cambodia. But since the end of January, when the present Communist offensive began, B-52s and American fighter-bombers have been used in direct support of Cambodian government troops in the heavily populated areas of central Cambodia near the capital.

It has been said that the Cambodian insurgents against whom this bombing is directed were more often than not led by Vietnamese officers and advisers. Today, however, U.S. Embassy sources here said that this was not true and that "all estimates indicate" that Cambodian government troops were fighting Cambodian insurgents led by ethnically Cambodian officers.

There may be Vietnamese cadres with some insurgent units, but "no one has been able to prove it," an embassy source said. Intelligence is "pretty damn spotty," the source said, but on the whole Vietnamese influence on the Cambodian insurgents seems to be declining.

American officials also said there is no immediate military threat to Phnom Penh. There are an estimated 10 to 15 insurgent battalions within 2.5 miles of the capital but no confirmed reports of attacks in the Phnom Penh area, they said.

No Imminent Danger

In the countryside, isolated government positions have been attacked and overrun, the sources said, but there is no imminent danger of collapse. In the far northwest of the country, Cambodian troops have actually gained ground, the sources said, but this has largely gone unreported.

The Cambodian government has gone to great lengths to brand its enemies as Viet Cong or North Vietnamese rather than ethnic Cambodians because it is easier to rally the people against the hated Vietnamese than against their own kind.

On Tuesday, the Ministry of Information issued instructions to journalists here that henceforth the forces attacking the Khmer Republic should be referred to as "Vietnamese Communists and not Communist forces without nationality."

U.S. Jets Strike Communists 6-8 Miles From Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 20 (AP).—U.S. fighter-bombers today attacked Communist positions on the east bank of the Mekong River only six to eight miles from Phnom Penh.

It was one of the closest strikes to the Cambodian capital since the Communist military offensive began in late January. A large force of anti-government Cambodians and Viet Cong troops are engaged in combat in Cambodia, U.S. Embassy sources said here today.

Other military sources said that the attack was directed at the hamlets of The Phum Tuk and Damnak Chang Oeur were under attack.

Rep. Mills said, but government troops returned and occupied part of the village until they were driven out again.

Some military sources believe that the capture of Krap may be the first step in a Communist drive to assault Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deepwater port, 80 miles to the west.

Twenty miles west of Phnom Penh, government soldiers were trying to retake an outpost at Thmat Pong Hill, three miles off Highway 4. The army evacuated the hilltop position yesterday after two days of fighting in which 20 of its men were killed and 30 wounded, field officers said.

The command reported attacks last night on defensive positions around the provincial capital of Takeo. 30 miles south of Phnom Penh. Takeo has been surrounded since last spring.

Hanoi radio has said that the Communists intend to capture (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Reporter Expelled

PHNOM PENH, April 20 (Reuters).—Sylvana Foa, a United Press International reporter, today left Phnom Penh under a government expulsion order. The order, which originally gave her 48 hours' notice to leave, later was extended to one week. It gave no reason for the expulsion.

Appeal to Hanoi on Cambodia

U.S. Said to Be Using Drones In Resumed Checks on North

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—The United States has resumed aerial reconnaissance over North Vietnam using piloted drones carrying cameras, Pentagon sources indicated today.

But the State Department today told North Vietnam that if it "dumps down the war in Cambodia" and withdraws its troops, there will be a "prompt and quite positive response on our part."

The statement by Charles W. Bray 3d, a department spokesman, served as a broad hint that the Navy would resume mine-sweeping operations in North Vietnamese waters if Hanoi fully complies with the Paris peace agreement.

Defense Department spokesman

Jerry W. Friedheim pointedly refused any comment when asked about North Vietnam's charges today that U.S. reconnaissance planes had violated its airspace twice yesterday. Before this, Pentagon officials, including Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson, have denied Hanoi's claims that the United States was violating the cease-fire agreement by sending reconnaissance flights over the North.

The Pentagon sources indicated that radio-controlled drone aircraft are being used rather than manned reconnaissance planes. They pointed out that sending piloted aircraft over North Vietnam would risk their crews being killed or captured, something the Nixon administration wants to avoid.

This development appeared to be the latest in a series of U.S. moves to warn North Vietnam that the United States expects Hanoi to stop sending military equipment and men into South Vietnam and to halt its attacks in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The peace agreement signed Jan. 27 requires the United States to "stop all its military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam by ground, air and naval forces, wherever they may be based."

Although reconnaissance flights were not specifically mentioned in the agreement, Mr. Friedheim acknowledged that such flights technically would be barred under the terms of the agreement.

Calling reporters' attention to the suspension of the U.S. mine-sweeping of North Vietnam, and to the operations of U.S. bombers in Cambodia, Mr. Friedheim by implication acknowledged that these, too, were in violation of the agreement.

However, the Pentagon spokesman put these actions in the context of attempts "to enhance the understanding on all sides" that a true cease-fire is the best way to solve the Indochina problem.

Mr. Friedheim said the United States is adhering to the cease-fire agreement, restrictions on resupply of the South Vietnamese forces.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "we are resupplying the South on a one-for-one basis." The agreement limits both sides to replacing only worn-out and destroyed equipment by item, but prohibits any mass shipment of supplies and war gear into South Vietnam.

Mr. Friedheim said the Communist flow of men and supplies south has not changed appreciably. He also said that, as far as he knows, there are no international inspection teams checking on such supply movements, as required under the peace agreement.

Mr. Bray stressed that Washington is appealing to Hanoi through diplomatic channels to withdraw its military support from the Communist insurgents in Cambodia. He said this course was preferable to reconvening the 12-nation Paris peace conference.

"We still consider the more effective way of dealing with North Vietnamese violations of the agreement is by way of direct communications with them," he said.

Mr. Bray declined to say whether the government has approached the Soviet Union and China.

Hanoi Charges Intrusions

HONG KONG, April 20 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today charged that U.S. planes intruded into its airspace yesterday to carry out reconnaissance.

A Foreign Ministry statement, quoted by the North Vietnam News Agency, said two American planes flew over a number of provinces and cities, including Hanoi and Haiphong, at about noon yesterday and "carried out reconnaissance activities."

The statement described the intrusion as a "typical provocation of the Vietnamese people" and called it a violation of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Peking Joins Protests

HONG KONG, April 20 (NYT).—Peking today denounced the American bombings in Laos and Cambodia and attacks by South Vietnamese troops along the Cambodian border today. China thus added its voice to recent protests by Communist-led Pathet Lao, the Peking-based Cambodian regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

An article by "Commentator" in the official Peking daily *Jenmin Jih Pao*, relayed here today by the Chinese Communist press agency, said that actions by the United States and South Vietnam had "seriously violated" the peace agreement applying to the countries of Indochina.

Fighter Reported Lost

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters).—A U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter with crew of two is missing over Cambodia, the Defense Department reported today. It is the second U.S. air loss over Cambodia in two weeks.

Officials said the plane, on a combat mission, was initially reported overdue two days ago and listed as lost today when searches failed to locate it or its crew. The cause of the loss was unknown, the officials said.

Pilot Who Tried To Kill Lon Nol Goes to Peking

PEKING, April 20 (Reuters).—A Cambodian pilot who failed in an attempt to kill Cambodian President Lon Nol by bombing his palace last month told a press conference here today he escaped by flying his American-built plane to China.

Capt. So Photra, the 33-year-old pilot, who is a son-in-law of the deposed Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, reached Peking today and was greeted by members of the prince's Peking-based government.

He told reporters he had planned his defection and assassination attempt for several months. He would not explain how his aircraft, which had Cambodian Air Force markings, was able to penetrate air defenses on Hainan Island, in the South China Sea, the Chinese territory to which he escaped.

U.S. Jets Hit Reds Outside Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

Takeville and three other encircled provincial capitals, Kompong Thom, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng, in the near future.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, the Saigon command said that Communist forces attacked South Vietnamese infantry positions northwest of Hong Ngu, near the Cambodian border to the west of Saigon, and fired 85 mortar rounds at other positions in the area.

The South Vietnamese said the attack was repulsed, with 30 Communist and five South Vietnamese troops killed and 49 government troops wounded. The South Vietnamese were supported by their own bombers and artillery.

There has been constant fighting in the Hong Ngu border region since March 20.

In Saigon, the Viet Cong said that the South Vietnamese government has rejected a proposal to exchange 637 South Vietnamese civilians held by the Reds for 5,001 civilians now in the custody of the Saigon government.

A Viet Cong spokesman said the exchange was proposed yesterday at a meeting of the Vietnamese Joint Military Commission.

The exchange of civilians has bogged down in disputes over the numbers of prisoners being held by each side.

Before the Communists' offer to release 637, the Viet Cong had claimed to only hold 428 South Vietnamese, but Saigon insists that the figure is closer to 60,000. While Saigon admits to holding 5,001 Viet Cong civilians, the Communists claim that the government has as many as 200,000.

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American residents in Beirut demonstrating in support of Palestinian refugees.

Americans in Lebanon Stage March for Palestinians

BEIRUT, April 20 (Reuters).—About 150 American residents in Lebanon, including mothers carrying infants, today began a two-day Good Friday march to show support for the Palestinians and protest U.S. Middle East policy.

They will end their march Sunday morning with a service at the Crusader's Fortress, in the ancient Phoenician city of Sidon, 30 miles south of their starting point in a fashionable suburb here that is inhabited largely by Americans.

Several marchers carried banners expressing support for "the justice of the Palestine cause," while others called for return of Palestinians to their homeland to live under "a democratic state of Jews and Arabs."

United Press International.

Appeal to World Court Planned

France Rebuffs Australia on A-Tests

By Paul Treuthardt

PARIS, April 20 (AP).—France rejected today all Australian arguments that atmospheric nuclear testing in the Pacific should end and indicated that tests would be held in coming months.

Australia replied that if last-ditch scientific talks failed to change the French attitude, it would bring France before the International Court of Justice at The Hague for infringing Australian sovereignty and violating international law. Attorney-General Lionel Murphy told a news conference.

The French told Mr. Murphy in three days of top-level talks that France has atomic weapons capability and intends to keep it, and thus, cannot abandon the measures needed to perfect it.

France cannot abandon its freedom of action and thus could not, in any manner, tell Australia where and when tests would be held. This was, indirectly, the first official French indication that tests will be held, presumably at the South Pacific test zone based on Mururoa Atoll and probably in the May-July period.

Arguments by the Australian Academy of Science, the nation's leading scientific body, that French testing could already have caused cancer and genetic damage, were "thoroughly convincing, based on hypotheses and with conclusions 'in the realm of speculation,'" Mr. Murphy said.

France could not accept an Australian proposal for a joint request to the World Court to rule on the subject, the more so because France told the court in 1966 that it would not accept the court's jurisdiction on matters concerning French national security.

Mr. Murphy said "every aspect of the testing question was discussed in his talks here. He implied that this even included previous suggestions that if the tests were as harmless as the French maintain, they should be carried out off the coasts of France."

Mr. Murphy noted that France advanced "technical and scientific reasons" why "this was not possible."

Mr. Murphy said that the

French turned down an Australian proposal that France should give "reasonable notice, such as one month" before starting testing and Australia would not go to The Hague court before receiving such a notice.

The only agreement reached, he said, was that further talks would be held between leading scientists of the two nations, with the Australians again trying to convince the French of the actual or potential harm of atmospheric tests.

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who arrived in London today on a world tour, confirmed in a telephone conversation with Mr. Murphy that court proceedings should go ahead.

The Australian case, based generally on violation of international law and the infringement of Australian sovereignty by the effect of fallout on the Australian population, was understood to be fully prepared.

Informants said World Court action could be undertaken speedily if and when the scientific talks broke down, with Australia's first action being to request an "interim injunction" on France proceeding with tests until the court got down to examining the case in detail.

New Zealand has also said it would take France before the World Court if the tests were not stopped. Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt was due here next Monday for a week-long visit during which he will meet with Mr. Robert and Defense Minister Robert Galley on the problem.

Won Over by Exit Tax Suspension

Mills Favors Granting Russia Most-Favored-Nation Status

(Continued from Page 1)

sage in the House and Senate is good. It's getting a good trade bill and most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union, the most important person on Capitol Hill is none other than Wilbur Mills.

Sources in Sen. Jackson's office said, however, that there had been no erosion of support among the more than 70 co-sponsors of his amendment.

American Jewish leaders who met at the White House with President Nixon yesterday were encouraged by the Soviet move but were taking a wait-and-see attitude. The meeting was called by Mr. Nixon and lasted 70 minutes. Some Jewish leaders saw the meeting as an effort to weaken Jewish support for the Jackson amendment.

They said that the President and National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger suggested that the administration had achieved considerable progress on the issue of the education tax.

The Jewish leaders sought the President's help on behalf of more than 100,000 Soviet Jews said to have applied to emigrate to Israel but have been denied exit visas. The leaders also said that they stressed that "scores of Jews languish in Soviet prisons for the

crime of merely requesting exit visas."

According to some who attended yesterday's meeting, Mr. Kissinger read transcripts of two Soviet communications from the Soviet leadership. Mr. Kissinger told them the Soviet communications indicate that Moscow has accepted the principle of emigration for Soviet Jews, the Jewish leaders said. They said the two messages were dated March 30 and April 10, with the later one containing Soviet responses to specific inquiries made by Mr. Nixon after receipt here of the first communication. The exact source of the Soviet messages was not indicated.

Jerry Goodman, executive director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said that the situation is as it was before Aug. 3, 1972, when the law was imposed. This would mean that emigrants are required to pay about \$1,100 in "normal exit fees" to obtain visas. Under the education tax Soviet authorities could levy up to a \$30,000 fee on prospective emigrants, depending on their educational level. (There were reports from Jewish circles in Moscow last night that the "normal exit fee" had been reduced to less than \$500.

Others have reportedly spent days on end answering or refusing to answer the KGB's questions at Lefortovo Prison. . . . goes every day, as though it was his regular job," one dissident said of a friend. Anyone held by the police through the lunch hour is entitled to 75 kopecks (about a dollar) to buy a meal.

Dissidents say KGB interrogators often try to create the impression that the dissident community is rife with rumors that so-and-so has talked to the

national law and the infringement of Australian sovereignty by the effect of fallout on the Australian population, was understood to be fully prepared.

Informants said World Court action could be undertaken speedily if and when the scientific talks broke down, with Australia's first action being to request an "interim injunction" on France proceeding with tests until the court got down to examining the case in detail.

New Zealand has also said it would take France before the World Court if the tests were not stopped. Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt was due here next Monday for a week-long visit during which he will meet with Mr. Robert and Defense Minister Robert Galley on the problem.

The American policy has undergone no change and Egypt is still maintaining its attitude of liberating its territory and will ultimately do so," the paper said.

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But Crowded Churches Are Expected

Many in Prague Unsure of Easter's Meaning

PRAGUE, April 20 (AP).—Peasant women in voluminous skirts sell delicately painted egg shells known as kraslice and colorfully decorated willow whips.

Confectionery stores feature chocolate eggs and marzipan bunnies and chickens. Department stores wrap up customers' parcels in bright Easter paper.

Churches throughout Czechoslovakia are expected to be crowded this Easter. On Easter Monday, the Roman Catholics celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the Prague bishopric, and Easter Monday is also the feast day of St. Vojtech (Adalbert), the second bishop of Prague and the first Czech saint.

But a poll of Czechs on the streets of Prague shows that many have forgotten—or never knew—the religious significance of the holiday.

Many Think of Spring

"Easter is the celebration of spring," many of them said. "Well, it has something to do with spring or it is with death!" a 16-year-old girl said. She was thinking of the pagan custom of dressing up a stick to represent a woman and taking it to the river to drown, a symbol for departing winter and arriving spring.

"I am a religious man," a 65-year-old hotel concierge said. "I go to the Roman Catholic Church. Easter—well, people walk round the church and pray, but I cannot tell you why. I was a sportsman, and I always went to pray before competing, but all that is dead now."

A 13-year-old boy grinned. "Easter means we shall whip the women." He was speaking of the Czechoslovak custom of men whipping women on Easter Monday "to make sure they don't get scurvy," an ancient rite for which they are rewarded with Easter eggs.

Women have their turn at the men on Tuesday.

New Clothes

A hairdresser, 25, said, "We get something new to wear and a rest, that's all that interests us. But say, now that you have raised the question, do you know what it means?" She was surprised when told the religious significance.

"Easter is celebrated to sell the eggs and rags," said a ruddy-faced butcher of 65. "Everybody has to have something new to wear. Easter—that's business. It was business under the church and it is business now. There is nothing but business with man

Israel Notes No Change in U.S. Position

Agrees With Rogers On Reopening Canal

JERUSALEM, April 20 (Reuters).—Israeli officials said today the foreign policy message of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers seemed to indicate no change in U.S. Middle East policy.

The officials said they wanted to see the whole text of Mr. Rogers' annual foreign policy report to Congress yesterday before making a formal comment, but they said his position that Israel and the Arab states should negotiate a peace settlement, directly or indirectly, was the position Israel had taken for some time.

Israel, they said, also agreed with the U.S. suggestion of an interim agreement for reopening the Suez Canal, provided negotiations were without prior conditions. But they noted that Egypt had not accepted this.

The officials said the resolution tabled by France and Britain at the United Nations Security Council last night, which condemned Israel's repeated military attacks against Lebanon, was not acceptable to Israel.

Egypt: "Nothing New"

CAIRO, April 20 (Reuters).—Egypt is likely to reject the renewed call by Mr. Rogers for an agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, informed sources said today.

There was no immediate official reaction to Mr. Rogers' foreign policy report, but the general trend of the Egyptian attitude was made clear in a commentary today by the newspaper *Al-Akhbar*.

"There was nothing new in the report," it said. "Mr. Rogers had merely reiterated what Egypt has rejected in official statements to the entire world and the United States."

Mr. Rogers urged agreement on reopening the canal as a step toward a broader "Middle East peace based on the 1957 Security Council resolution."

Al-Akhbar said: "Egypt has categorically stated that it would refuse partial settlements and also announced its utter rejection of ceding any inch of its territory" under Israeli occupation.

The paper accused Washington of complete bias in favor of Israel.

"The American policy has undergone no change and Egypt is still maintaining its attitude of liberating its territory and will ultimately do so," the paper said.

Jerusalem: Good Friday Bites

JERUSALEM, April 20 (Reuters).—Thousands of Christian pilgrims, some bearing large wooden crosses, today retraced Jesus Christ's last steps to His crucifixion in Good Friday processions.

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To Ease Strain With Lebanon

Guerrillas Said to Plan Shift Of Top Offices to Damascus

BEIRUT, April 20 (AP).—The Palestinian guerrillas have decided to move their headquarters from Beirut to Damascus and to step up operations in the occupied Golan Heights, informed sources reported today.

The sources said the guerrilla command decided to make the move because of the strain in relations between the Palestinians and the Lebanese caused by the Israeli commando raid in Beirut April 10.

The newspaper *L'Orient-Le Jour* said Yassir Arafat, the top guerrilla leader, told President Hafez Assad today that the Syrian government's restrictions on guerrilla activity in the Golan Heights was causing conflict within the ranks of his men and these restrictions must be lifted.

Training Finished

A Palestinian source said Gen. Assad agreed with Mr. Arafat. He added that the training of Syrian forces in the use of the Soviet weapons was nearly finished and they now could respond to any Israeli attack in retaliation for guerrilla raids against Israel.

Syrian authorities have kept a tight rein on Palestinian activities in the heights since a battle on Jan. 8. Damascus is only 40 miles from the heights.

In recent months, the guerrillas have been forced to abandon operations against Israel because of restrictions placed on them by the Lebanese and Syrian governments.

Siege Reported Lifted

BEIRUT, April 20 (UPI).—Syrian Army tanks and military units have ended a three-day crackdown in the central Syrian town of Homs, where Moslem demonstrators clashed with police Sunday, travelers reaching Homs said today.

In Sunday's shooting incident, at least 15 persons were killed and more than 200 others wounded when security forces prevented citizens from participating in a celebration marking the birth of prophet Mohammed's birthday, the travelers said.

The weekend disturbances followed similar clashes in February in Homs and other Syrian cities.

State Religion

The Beirut press said the Syrian government seemed to be moving toward a declaration of Islam as state religion. Syria's Socialist government attributed the February disturbances to "reactionary elements" with unspecified foreign backing.

A state-run press and radio have made no mention of the weekend's clashes in Homs.

Hitler Returns to Germany In Films, Books, Magazines

BERLIN, April 20 (UPI).—West German newspapers today said Adolf Hitler today in a film that had its world premiere in 26 German theaters on Hitler's birthday. He would have been 84 today.

The widespread showing of the British-Italian film, "Hitler—The Last Days," was a sign of the new interest in Hitler in a nation where he was almost a personification for more than two decades.

Now, through films, books and magazine articles, Germans, in the words of the newspaper *Die Zeit*, are trying to understand the "mass seducer" with "the aura that millions of people succumbed to."

Germans who attended the premiere in West Berlin today of the film starring Alec Guinness as Hitler expressed disappointment. "It was not Hitler, it was Alec Guinness," said Vladimir Benz, who was a German soldier in Berlin when Hitler killed himself April 30, 1945, in his bunker and command post under the Chancellery garden.

"The film did not catch his black magic," said Rosa Klein, who was in Berlin when the Russians conquered the city.

After years of silence about Hitler, Germans now are trying to explain that "black magic."

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House Denies City Transit Aid, Votes \$20 Billion for Roads

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The House approved today a \$20-billion highway reauthorization bill but refused to pass a transit bill that would allow cities to use any of the money to build mass transit systems.

A major defeat for traffic-congested cities came on a vote of 190-180. The House ignored pleas of urban area representatives that the highway trust be tapped to allow purchase of buses or construction of rail systems.

House later passed the three-year highway reauthorization bill by a barely audible vote, with many members rising toward airports in a 10-day Easter recess.

House action in reauthorizing transit aid marked a shift for the Nixon administration, which had made the sale a central part of its transportation policy.

Rural Opposition
House members of both sides from urban areas supported a plan, but they were opposed by those from rural districts.

Senate had voted last week to permit metropolitan areas to use their share of highway trust money for mass transit.

differring versions now go to the Senate. Last week, the Senate and the House rejected a transit plan. After weeks

of negotiations, the conferees remained deadlocked on the issue and the entire highway bill died.

The defeat of the mass transit proposal was termed disappointing by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, who had co-sponsored the similar proposal approved earlier by the Senate last month.

"Coming only eight days after the news that clean cars will be delayed for one more year, the House vote could have serious consequences for many of our nation's urban areas," Sen. Muskie said.

\$6 Billion a Year

The highway trust fund is a special part of the federal budget that is financed entirely by federal taxes on gasoline, tire rubber and trucking tonnage.

These taxes generate about \$6 billion in revenues each year, but the money can be used only to build highways and for a few related purposes.

Created in 1956, the highway trust fund has enabled construction of the largest public works project in history—the 42,500-mile, \$80-billion interstate highway system, which is now more than 80 percent complete.

The highway system has been enormously popular with members of Congress and with motorists. But, as the interstate system has neared completion and as the cities have become more and more congested by traffic, sentiment has grown for using at least a part of the funds now spent for highways on mass transportation.



Associated Press

Tale of Two Continents

Louisiana wildlife agents pull deer to safety from waters in Morganza, La., where floodway was opened to relieve pressure on a dam on the Mississippi River. At right, a drought in Senegal has left its grim mark. Animals by the thousands are dying and oases are disappearing from the desert.



Agence France-Presse

Deer Rescued From Louisiana Floods

MORGANZA, La., April 20 (AP)—Franklin deer in danger of drowning, were rescued by game wardens yesterday in a water rescue in Louisiana's flooded Atchafalaya River Basin.

Riding in motorboats to overtake the thrashing deer, the wardens wrestled down big bucks, tied their legs and hauled them to higher ground in boats.

"They can bite pretty bad," said agent Bob Johnson, "but their feet are what's rough. They can cut you up. They can kick."

Before the shivering animals were released, they were inoculated with vitamins and pro-

teins to keep them from "catching cold."

It was the second day of the mercy roundup in the Morganza floodway, a haven for wildlife until two days ago when it was filled with muddy Mississippi River water, diverted from the main stream to save a dam.

Some Drowned

Water poured down the floodway in a flow four to five miles wide. In some parts deer were caught in currents 15 feet deep and some drowned. About 75 men rescued 50 deer Wednesday and caught more yesterday.

The water washed out the habitat of about 6,000 deer, 300 wild turkeys, 100 black bears and 120,000 rabbits and squir-

rels. Wildlife officials were worried mainly about the deer, letting the rest cope for themselves.

The job of rescuing the wild deer looked like rodeo bull-dogging. Two boats pulled alongside a 140-pound buck, one man grabbing an ear and a foreleg, then struggling to control the lashing hooves. Another warden clutched the thrashing hind legs, and the moaning animal was lifted up into the boat. The buck was taken to dry ground and released.

The Mississippi and its tributaries, swollen by recent storms, were still on the rise and the forecast called for more rain.

Prosecution Begins Rebuttal At Pentagon Papers Trial

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, April 20 (NYT)—The government started its rebuttal in the Pentagon papers case yesterday after the defense rested on the 74th day of the trial.

The first government rebuttal witness was retired Rear Adm. Lloyd R. Vasey, a former submarine and destroyer division commander and Navy strategic planner, who testified that the disclosure of some of the military plans in one of the volumes of the Pentagon papers could have damaged the national defense in 1959 even though some of the plans were several years old.

Adm. Vasey, a tall, pale man with deep-set dark eyes, was called to rebut Rear Adm. Gene Laroque, who had testified for the defense that disclosure of the same plans could not have damaged the United States.

Adm. Vasey, now the Pacific representative of the Center for International Business in Honolulu, was asked by David R. Nathan, the chief prosecutor, whether the plans disclosed in the volume were, as Adm. Laroque had said, "utterly useless" in 1959. He answered, "Absolutely not, sir." He said that their disclosure could also be of "prejudice to the United States" and of use by a foreign nation.

He said that there were seven plans and that they showed the thinking of American military planners in the deployment of military forces.

The government has also subpoenaed as a rebuttal witness Brig. Gen. Robert Gard of the Air Force, a special aide to Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense. Gen. Gard, in the summer of 1967, at the be-

hest of Mr. McNamara, set the guidelines for putting together the Pentagon papers at a meeting in the Pentagon.

Also receiving subpoenas were two FBI agents. They conducted a series of interviews with Morton H. Halperin, a former defense Department official, shortly after the papers were disclosed by The New York Times on June 13, 1971. Mr. Halperin, who had overall supervision of the study group that put together the papers, was a defense witness and a defense consultant in this case.

Mr. Elsborg and Mr. Russo are accused of six counts of espionage, six counts of theft and one count of conspiracy.

Chief prosecutor David R. Nathan estimated that the government's rebuttal would take a week. Then it will be up to the judge to determine whether the defense will be allowed a surrebuttal, which is not an automatic right.

If one is allowed, there will be arguments for dismissal by the defense, then the closing statements by the defendants' counsel, the closing by the government and, finally, before the jury retires, the judge's charge to the jury.

Teamsters' Head Scoffs at Meany

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Teamster president Frank P. Fitzsimmons yesterday dismissed the AFL-CIO's union-busting charges in the California farm workers' dispute as "show-boating and name-calling" and said he would welcome a congressional investigation.

"Farm workers are turning to us in greater and greater numbers," Mr. Fitzsimmons said, "because the Teamsters are strong and have the reputation for getting the job done."

His statement was in answer to charges Wednesday by AFL-CIO president George Meany that the Teamsters, in secret collusion with California grape growers, are trying to crush the rival AFL-CIO-affiliated United Farm Workers.

Nixons Go to Florida

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—President and Mrs. Nixon went to Key Biscayne today for the Easter weekend. Accompanying the Nixons were their daughters, Tricia and Julie, and son-in-law David Eisenhower.

Officials to Investigate Sen. Long's Death

MEXICO, Mo., April 20 (AP)—A prosecutor says he intends to talk to "every witness we can" in investigating a report that former Sen. Edward V. Long died of poisoning.

Andrain County Prosecutor Thomas Osborne confirmed a report in today's editions of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that a letter to authorities from Sen. Long's secretary, Helen Dunlop, alleged he was poisoned by candy received as a gift four days before his death.

Sen. Long, a Missouri Democrat who served in the Senate from 1960 until 1968, died Nov. 6 at his Brookhill farm at Clarksville. His death certificate listed the cause as a "cerebral vascular accident" which had "all the appearance of a stroke." He was 64.

Sen. Long's widow, Florence, has petitioned the Pike County Probate Court for an accounting of assets in his estate.

Sen. Long's will left his wife and only daughter, Ann Miller, \$10 each. The rest of the estate, which is said to be worth more than \$2 million, was left to Sen. Long's granddaughter, Ann Elizabeth Miller, now 5. She is to receive half of it when she is 20 and the other half when she is 30.

Mr. Long's widow today filed a \$2.5-million suit charging Miss Dunlop with alienation of affection.

Mrs. Long's suit charges that Miss Dunlop "willfully and wrongfully . . . did carry on criminal conversation and carnally know Edward V. Long" between the years of 1968 and 1971.

Mrs. Long last June filed for separate maintenance from her late husband.

Pike County Coroner J. O. Mudd, informed of a letter to authorities from Miss Dunlop, was reported by the Globe-Democrat to have responded: "That's news to me." Mr. Mudd signed the death certificate.

Four Months Later

Miss Dunlop, who was employed by Sen. Long for 28 years, did not report the candy as a possible cause of death until March 8, four months after he died, Mr. Osborne said.

"We will talk to people and ask them questions," Mr. Osborne said. Also being investigated is a break-in at Sen. Long's home two days after his death.

Miss Dunlop wrote that the senator received the box of candy four days before his death from a Clayton man neither of them knew, the paper said.

Miss Dunlop said she saw the

open box of candy at Sen. Long's home the day before he died. She added that Sen. Long appeared to be in good health the night of his death after the two had dinner together in nearby Louisiana, Mo.

The letter said she was summoned later that evening to Sen. Long's home, where he told her he thought he had been poisoned by the candy.

Miss Dunlop said he told her his legs were becoming numb

when he arose to brush his teeth. While awaiting the arrival of a doctor, he was unable to drink a glass of water, she said.

The letter said Sen. Long's condition steadily deteriorated. The last thing he told Miss Dunlop was that his arms were becoming numb.

Miss Dunlop wrote that he told her he had thrown the box of candy away. Mr. Osborne said the box and its contents have not been recovered.

Thieves Who Dine on Stolen Goats May Find They've Taken the Cure

LOS ANGELES, April 20 (UPI)—Someone who stole two goats during the recent meat boycott may get an unpleasant surprise if the goats are eaten.

Their blood is laced with rattlesnake venom.

The two goats were reservoirs for the entire known world supply of goat-made antivenin, said Dr. Finlay Russell of County-USC Medical Center, a nationally known authority on snakebite treatment.

Dr. Russell said yesterday that he is not sure exactly what would happen to someone who ate the flesh of the goats, because to his knowledge, no one has ever eaten an antivenin reservoir.

But at the time the animals disappeared from a pen at Mission Lab Supply in Rosemead, Calif., on March 31, their tissues probably contained about 50 milligrams of recently injected venom, enough to kill a child, he said.

Antivenin to treat humans bitten by rattlesnakes is usually made by horses. A small amount of snake venom is injected in the animal—too small to harm it. The animal's natural biological defenses go to work to create antitoxins.

Subsequently, it is given stronger and stronger doses, working up a powerful immunity. Eventually, blood is withdrawn from the animal and the antivenin is removed from it and stored for emergencies.

Because some persons are subject to undesirable reactions to horse-made antivenin, the goats were being used, Dr. Russell said.

The goats had been getting larger and larger injections of rattlesnake venom for eight weeks when they were stolen, he said. He did not learn of the theft until he returned yesterday from a World Health Organization meeting in Europe.

Policeman, City Hospital Liable

Crippled N.Y. Printer Wins \$3 Million for His Injuries

NEW YORK, April 20 (NYT)—A printer who became a quadriplegic after he was struck by a Transit Authority patrolman's nightstick and allegedly received poor medical attention at a city hospital has been awarded \$3 million in damages by a New York Supreme Court jury in Brooklyn.

The jury of five men and one woman also granted \$135,000 to

the man's wife for loss of marital services. The 5-to-1 verdict was handed up at 11:05 p.m. Wednesday before acting Supreme Court Justice Irving Aronin after nearly seven hours of deliberation, ending a two-week trial.

The award to Robert Savaterra, 29, and his wife, Angela, was said to be the largest negligence award in the state's history. The couple have a 2-year-old son. The Transit Authority was held liable for 60 percent of the award and the New York City Health and Hospitals Corp. for the remainder.

Justice Aronin denied defense lawyers' motions to set aside the verdict as excessive. There was no immediate appeal.

Subway Incident

The injuries sustained by Mr. Savaterra resulted from an incident on Jan. 23, 1971, at a subway station in Brooklyn.

According to testimony at the trial, Transit Patrolman John Reinhardt arrested Mr. Savaterra there at about 2:30 a.m., after he heard a young woman's screams. "The man, it developed, had been Mr. Savaterra's girlfriend. On learning that he was returning to his wife, she became hysterical. Her cries prompted the patrolman to arrest the printer on charges of harassment and resisting arrest."

The jury heard that Mr. Savaterra, who weighed 130 pounds, was handcuffed behind his back and lying on his stomach in the subway station when the 29-pound patrolman wielded the nightstick after the man protested at being handcuffed.

Neck Manipulated

An ambulance took Mr. Savaterra to the Coney Island Hospital emergency room where a resident physician so manipulated the patient's neck that the spinal cord was almost completely severed, witnesses testified.

Mr. Savaterra was removed shortly to Kings County Hospital, where he remained for six months. He was transferred in August, 1971, to the New York University Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine and has undergone about 25 operations "to keep him alive."

Medical testimony further disclosed that the annual cost of hospitalizing Mr. Savaterra amounted to \$125,000 and that his life expectancy was 30 years.

Police charges against the paralyzed man are still pending, according to Harvey B. Koshel, a member of the plaintiffs' law firm.

Nitrogen Oxide Limits Lifted For Some U.S. Urban Areas

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Environmental Protection Agency has said that it is lifting the nitrogen oxide controls for a number of urban areas, and it asked Congress to suspend further nitrogen oxide controls on automobiles until an EPA study could be completed.

EPA administrator William D. Ruckelshaus told a Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution this week that new scientific studies indicated that nitrogen oxide levels in U.S. cities were much lower than previously believed and the need to control this form of air pollution was therefore diminished.

Only Los Angeles and Chicago still have nitrogen oxide levels clearly requiring strict controls, Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

He said Salt Lake City and Denver required additional study and 43 other urban areas could definitely be reclassified to eliminate the need for nitrogen oxide controls.

Modified Plans

He said the EPA soon would carry out this reclassification, with the result that state plans for controlling nitrogen oxide in the areas could be modified.

At the same time, Mr. Ruckelshaus said he would propose to amend the 1970 Clean Air Act, which requires 90 percent reductions of nitrogen oxide emissions from automobiles by 1976.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said he would ask Congress not to set a new nitrogen oxide automobile standard but to give EPA discretion to set it after carefully studying the need for such controls.

He said the study would take 18 to 24 months, and added, "In my judgment, we ought to leave it (the nitrogen oxide limit) where it is now, until we get this research completed."

Stanley M. Greenfield, an EPA assistant administrator for research and monitoring, later said an 18-to-24-month study period would not leave automakers enough time to achieve the 90 percent nitrogen oxide reduction in 1976 if the EPA decided that it was needed.

Mr. Greenfield admitted that the effect of Mr. Ruckelshaus's proposal would be to continue the present level of nitrogen oxide control indefinitely, until the EPA could reach new conclusions, and certainly beyond the present 1976 deadline.

Auto emissions of nitrogen oxide in 1970 averaged about 4.0 grams per mile. Under federal limits, they have been reduced by about 25 percent, to 3.1 grams per mile, but the law requires their reduction by 90 percent, to four-tenths of a gram per mile, in 1976.

"I see no need to retreat from the present level," Mr. Ruckelshaus said, but he said the EPA should be allowed to determine whether further controls are necessary.

There is evidence to indicate that exposure to nitrogen oxide can lower resistance to pneu-

James Becomes Top Black U.S. General

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Daniel (Chap) James Jr. will be promoted to lieutenant general, becoming the highest ranking black military officer on active duty.

Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson announced today that Gen. James, a veteran fighter pilot, will be promoted to principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

This job has been upgraded to three-star rank. Mr. Richardson also announced the appointment of William Beecher, now military correspondent for The New York Times, as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

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The Saudi Oil Threat

The new Saudi threat to curb future oil exports unless the United States eases its support of Israel had perhaps best be read in the light, so to speak, of the fuel tanks which were burned near Beirut last week, apparently by Palestinians. By such a threat, the Saudis plainly hope to placate, at least for a while, those Palestinians and other Arabs who—in their despair over their own inability to bring down Israel—would like to bring Arab oil pressure to bear. Like other traditionalist regimes in the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia's leadership is mostly interested in staying rich and staying in power. One way it wards off political challenges is simply to give money to the Palestinians and Egyptians. A second way is to maintain formidable police and military forces: No fuel tanks have been exploded in Saudi Arabia. A third way is to issue threats against Israel and, much more carefully, against the United States.

Would the Saudis and other Arabs really reduce or cut off oil exports to the United States because of U.S. policy toward the Israelis? Academic until now, the possibility has been given currency. If not substance, by the growing reliance of the United States on Persian Gulf oil, Mr. Nixon's energy message this week only confirmed that such reliance will grow well into the 1980s. True, it is risky to try gauging Arab political temperatures in the future. But it is to yield to hysteria to take such threats as Saudi Arabia's literally. That the United States will need Saudi oil is undeniable. No realistic observer expects domestic energy sources to replace imports on that scale soon, and no responsible planner counts on the break-up or falling apart of the oil producers' cartel. The real question is whether Saudi Arabia, and other gulf sheikhdoms, do not need the United States at least as much as the United States needs them. Washington offers King Faisal, after all, a good deal more than the largest oil market in the world—no small thing in itself. It offers him a measure of political protection which is probably essential to his hold on power and which is available no place else. Twice in the 1960s the United States sent in air squadrons to signal its determination to preserve the Saudi regime. Washington remains its principal arms supplier, its only great-power patron. Saudi Arabia could indeed funnel its exports exclusively to West Europe and Japan, which long ago

adjusted their Mideast policies to Arab tastes. But it would thereby risk losing its essential protection, which Europe and Japan are in no position to supply. The United States also offers the Saudis what they themselves appear to regard as about the best place to invest their huge revenues, if the two countries go down that route. The point is: "Dependence" works two ways.

To be sure, the outbursts of rage which follow each new display of Israeli persistence and American support for Israel can convey the impression that "the Arabs" and/or the "Arab world" are becoming ever more set against the United States. Leave aside the critical fact that the Arabs are often passionately hostile to each other, and in addition, that Iran, a major gulf producer and friend of the United States, is not Arab at all. There probably has not been a week in the last 25 years, since Israel's founding, when some outraged Arab or anxious American did not warn that, as Dean Acheson put it in his time, support of Israel will exacerbate tensions in the region and imperil American interests. Such warnings, like street demonstrations and radio broadcasts, are in themselves an inadequate guide to political reality in the Mideast.

The rioting and rhetoric point in one direction. The example of states such as Saudi Arabia, which are determinedly looking for new ways to expand their economic and political links with the United States, point in another. The fact is that, for all of its complex and bitter ramifications, the Arab-Israeli dispute constitutes only one component of overall relations between the United States and the different Arab states. Some would argue that the more important oil becomes, the less important the Arab-Israeli dispute becomes. Moreover, to the extent that the dispute does pull this country into the Mideast, it is a cause of discreet contentment to perhaps most Arab states because it better ensures that the United States will be standing by more closely.

None of this is to say that the United States can safely ignore a whole range of dark possibilities which may lie ahead in the Mideast—and in other regions, for that matter. It is to say that perspective and a sense of history, not a panicky reaction to the "energy crisis," should guide American policy there.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bombing for Peace

United States bombers rain death on Cambodia. South Vietnamese troops sally across the Cambodian border. American bombers strike intermittently in Laos—it has all the aspect of the rerun of a bad movie.

And yet, thus far the American public seems largely unconcerned about this repetition of the sordid history of United States escalation in Indochina. "How short our memories! How still our voices!" laments Sen. Eagleton. Is it possible that Americans have forgotten so soon the sour lessons of the past decade? Can it be that public opinion is genuinely immobilized by what Mr. Eagleton has suggested may be "a stupefying cynicism about the whole governmental process?"

Few Americans today would knowingly advocate heavy involvement in Indochina. Yet, for the time being at least, many appear content to accept the argument of administration spokesmen that the intense bombing in Cambodia and Laos is merely designed to stabilize the tenuous peace of Paris. This may be a dangerous delusion.

Bombing cannot solve the complex political problems left unresolved in the Paris agreements. The indiscriminate use of U.S. air power in Cambodia, according to Western diplomatic observers, has only increased the alienation of the people from the unpopular American-backed regime in Phnom Penh, which has just undergone a face-lifting that appears largely cosmetic. Bombing cannot bring peace, nor does it reflect honor on the United States when a foreign diplomat is moved to observe that "the Americans are

throwing air support around like a mad woman."

The most disturbing aspect of the continuing bombing in Cambodia and the renewed if episodic bombing in Laos is the administration's underlying assumption that it has the power and authority to enforce an American peace throughout Indochina, without regard to the will of the peoples there, to constitutional processes at home, or to public opinion abroad. This was the fundamental error that led earlier administrations into the Indochina quagmire in the first place.

It is one thing to try to hold the Communists to their side of the January agreement through use of what Secretary of State William P. Rogers has described as "diplomatic devices"—a category in which he includes the withholding of promised economic aid from North Vietnam and even the suspension of mine-sweeping operations in North Vietnamese waters. But to go beyond such devices into arbitrary presidential use of American air power to try to enforce the peace could lead this country inexorably back into Vietnam, where the Paris accords are also crumbling.

Legislation proposed by Sens. Church, Democrat of Idaho, and Case, Republican of New Jersey, which would bar re-introduction of U.S. military forces in or over any part of Indochina without express congressional consent, is an appropriate vehicle to compel the President—and the public and Congress—to think twice before risking full-scale repetition of the costly mistakes of the recent past. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-European Relations

Since the meeting in the Azores in December 1971, the evolution of relations between America and Europe has created apparent areas of tension and sources of misunderstandings on both economic and monetary levels which make more and more necessary and above all, more and more urgent a thorough clarification of positions between Washington and the French partner.... It is most obvious that the positions maintained by France (on agriculture) are con-

sidered by the U.S. as an obstacle to the achievement of its plans to increase export of American farm products to the European markets.

President Nixon is thus thinking as much as Mr. Pompidou of the major trade negotiations that will open next fall. They both realize the exceptional importance of a discussion which promises to be both difficult and passionate. This is why it is good that they can frankly explain themselves before the deadline....

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

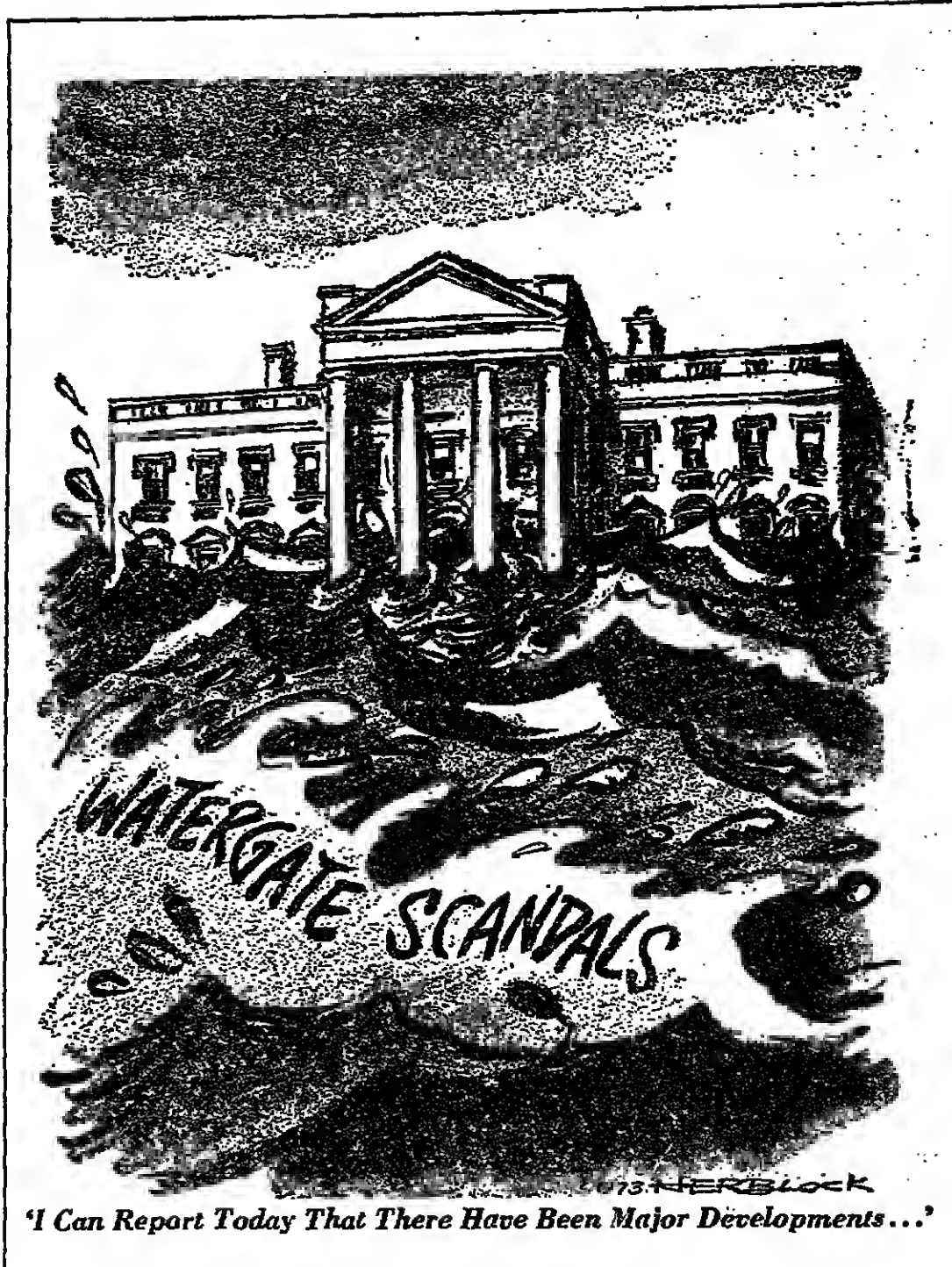
April 21, 1898

NEW YORK—The war will not be a midsummer's dream, nor should we cherish the belief that Spain has no friends. A blunder or repulse would show what the Great Powers thought of our war. Monroe Doctrine and other diplomatic convolutions would be tested. The independence of Cuba will come, but will be among the consequences, not the causes, of war. Congress has declared war, but the President must lead, and the people will follow him as our fathers followed Washington and Lincoln.

Fifty Years Ago

April 21, 1923

PARIS—Rear Admiral Pullan, retired, has said, in effect, that the day of the "dreadnought" battleship is over. A new type of ship must be sought. "The airplane carrier," declares Admiral Pullan, "appears to be the capital ship of the future. We should and could have an air force," said the admiral. "which would make it impossible for a hostile fleet to approach within a hundred miles of the Panama Canal. Until we have this force the nation is powerless in modern war."



After the Watergate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Even after the courts and the Senate have passed judgment in the Watergate case, we will still not know what happened there unless we understand the mood and assumptions of the Nixon administration in which all these bizarre events occurred.

The mood was conspiratorial. President Nixon has come to the pinnacle of American political life, but always against great odds. From the first, he has been a "loner," fighting against the established institutions of the Congress, the press, the civil service, and the universities—all of which he felt were hostile to him.

His assumptions, when he finally prevailed over all of them in one of the greatest personal triumphs in American history, were that they were still against him. So he isolated himself and concentrated power in his White House staff, which is now under attack.

He reduced the power of the cabinet. He talked publicly about the "bureaucracy" in Washington as if it were a foreign enemy rather than his servant and ally. Even after his spectacular victory in the presidential election last November, he defied the Congress to question his aides or appropriate funds he didn't want to spend, and assumed that the inquiries by the press into the Watergate case were not only frivolous but vicious, and maybe unpatriotic.

His Companions

In short, fear and suspicion have been his companions. He had the example of President Johnson before him. Johnson had been drummed out of the White House by militant opponents of the Vietnam war. These same militants were still around and might try to defeat Nixon as they had defeated Johnson, and Nixon was surrounded mainly by his friends on the White House staff, who shared his suspicions of the Congress, the bureaucracy and the press, and were loyal primarily to him.

This does not mean that the President has been the Watergate conspiracy. He is too intelligent to approve such risks in an election against George McGovern which was never in doubt. Also, in fairness to him, he is too smart to get involved in raising funds laundered through Mexico, or recruiting CIA characters to bug Larry O'Brien's telephones in the Watergate.

But the main thing seems to have been missed here. It is that Nixon did create the atmosphere of fear and suspicion in which others working for him apparently felt that they could use any means to assure his re-election. It is not good enough to convict the burglars at the Watergate, or even to identify the officials who approved it or knew about it, or paid for it. They obviously have to pay the price for breaking the law, but most of them were the victims rather than the originators of the crime that came out of the atmosphere of conspiracy in which they lived.

This is why McCord, Magruder and the others are beginning to tell the Justice Department, the grand jury and the Senate investigating committee what happened. Aside from trying to save their own skins, they want it to be known that they were not acting on their own, but operating under instructions for reasons

they thought were not only official but honorable—under the atmosphere that had been created by the President himself.

It is the old problem of ends and means. If the President thinks his Vietnam policy is right, and the Democrats are opposing him, with the aid of a lot of radicals who might disrupt the presidential election campaign, why not bug Democratic headquarters, and even sabotage the Democratic presidential candidates? All this must have seemed reasonable under the atmosphere of conspiracy which has dominated the Nixon administration.

Accordingly, even if John W. Mitchell, John W. Dean 3d and Jeb Stuart Magruder are indicted, and the President's chief of staff, Bob Haldeman resigns—not because he knew what was going on but because he didn't protect the President—the problem will still exist.

For the root of the problem here is not criminal or even political but philosophical. Nixon can easily dump John Mitchell, John Dean, Magruder and all the rest, but unless he explains that they were not faithful to the ideals and atmosphere his administration created, they will insist that they were doing what they thought he wanted them to do, and he will still be in trouble.

Nixon is already in difficulty on other fronts. He is in trouble with the economy, trade, labor, the price of food and even with his own conservative colleagues like Barry Goldwater on the handling of the Watergate.

And this comes at an awkward time for him and the country. Nixon has just begun his second term. He will preside over the republic for almost four more years, beyond the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1976, and to do this effectively, he obviously needs the support and confidence he now lacks.

After the Watergate case is settled, after the White House staff is cleaned out and reorganized, Nixon will still need much more support from the public, the Congress and the press than he now has.

This will require a much different atmosphere than we have had during the last four years in Washington, and the President is in much better position than anybody else to change it. Finding

the culprits in the Watergate case won't do it. The problem is the atmosphere of fear and suspicion which made the Watergate case possible, and this cannot be removed by removing Nixon's aides. The atmosphere of distrust, almost of war between the President on the one hand and the Congress, the press and the civil servants on the other, has been the main problem in the last few years, and this will not be changed, even with a new White House staff, unless the President himself decides to change it.

THE BUREAU OF THE HERALD TRIBUNE, South Vietnam.—When seen from Washington's distant perspective but from this South Vietnamese Army mountain outpost a few miles from enemy lines, the "cease-fire" hopefully begun Jan. 27 seems the unmistakable salvation of the Communists.

Here near South Vietnam's present northern border (just west of the imperial capital of Hue), North Vietnamese troops have used the past three months to build roads and airfields and resupply men and arms—contributing to both a minimum and maximum strategy. The minimum strategy: forming a Viet Cong nation in the wilderness. The maximum strategy: preparing a lightning thrust eastward to split ARVN forces, capture Hue and truly win the long war.

Whatever the Hanoi Politburo's eventual strategy, it can thank the Paris agreement for instant rehabilitation. North Vietnam's underdevelopment, malaria-ridden troops have now been rested and retrained. Their habitual cease-fire violations undeterred by the ludicrously feeble international control machinery, the Communists have transformed the military situation along the northern front.

Can Only React

Brig. Gen. Le Van Thanh, commander of the 1st ARVN Division defending Hue, is gloomy. Slipping hot tea from an army canteen, while artillery boomed in the background, Thanh told us in an interview at this outpost: "We can only react in this cease-fire. The enemy has the initiative." Thus restricted, the 1st ARVN Division has suffered 1,000 casualties during the cease-fire.

Freed of air harassment or ARVN patrols, North Vietnam's 324-B Division opposing the 1st ARVN moves freely. Heavy additions of tanks and artillery have been brought here in violation of the Paris agreement.

Most worrisome, however, is the loss of ARVN's complete air domination. With U.S. air support removed, South Vietnamese planes will encounter heavy new anti-aircraft artillery (including eight SAM pads illegally installed at the Khe Sanh base). Lengthening the Khe Sanh airstrip as well as building two new strips in the A Shau Valley can speed Communist supplies but also suggests Hanoi might introduce MIG jet fighters into this northern sector.

The threat here is wholly military, not political. The 1st ARVN

Peace With the Devil?

Nixon's Trade Bill

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's proposals for sweeping new powers dealing with trade matters have generally been well received, "under the circumstances," as the Wall Street Journal put it.

The "circumstances" of course, refer to the rising tide of protectionism that seems to be sweeping the country. And what the President has done is to make concessions to protectionist forces in the hope that he can avoid being saddled with extremes, like the Burke-Harke quota bill.

But the real question that remains unanswered is whether the President, despite the rhetoric of his message, can buy off the protectionist forces—that is to say, whether one can make peace with the devil.

New Barriers

In other times, the main thrust of the proposed legislation would have been assessed as inward looking and not as on the side of free trade. Mr. Nixon asks not only for authority to get rid of existing trade barriers, but to erect new ones.

Thus, the President wants "a revision and extension of my authority to raise barriers against countries which unreasonably or unjustifiably restrict our exports."

He would be able to call upon a whole panoply of devices—higher tariffs, quotas, orderly marketing agreements—all keyed to a less restrictive test for determining whether imports are really hurting a domestic industry.

And wholly outside of international constraints, he asks for "more flexible authority to raise or lower import restrictions on a temporary basis to help correct deficits or surpluses in our balance of payments position. Such restraints could be applied to imports from all countries across the board or only to those countries which fail to correct a persistent and excessive surplus in their global payments position."

Wants Broad Power

On the positive side, looking forward to what may become the "Nixon Round" of trade negotiations to be finished by 1976, the President needs and wants the broad power to "eliminate, reduce, or increase customs duties in the context of negotiated agreements."

Now, such a package amounts to a sweeping delegation of power from Congress to the President to do almost anything he wants to: he could move toward the free trade side, or he could

use his new powers in a highly protectionist way.

There is almost no doubt that if the presidential proposals came law—and that is easy to say—there would be certain cases against nations which he feels have dealt "unfairly" with the United States.

Those committed to "liberal" or free trade know from experience that one of the most useful lines of resistance to protectionist push is to be able to insist: "We'd like to do something for you, but we have no power."

That's another way of saying that the protectionist powers Mr. Nixon asks for may be dangerous to have lying around: the political pressures for protectionist brought to bear by powerful business groups could become enormous. And whatever fall might be reposed in Mr. Nixon over all anti-protectionist sentiment, no one can say what successor would do, or indeed how the attitude of this administration might shift with John Connally in charge of foreign policy.

The justification for the proposal—at least among those who hail its "realism"—is that it constitutes a minimum concession to the protectionist instincts of George Meany and the AFL-CIO who would like to go all the way with mandatory quotas.

"The President has got to have the ability to manage day-to-day problems," is the way that the Special Trade Representative William D. Eberle puts it. "Some of our competitors know that we would react to unfair trade practices; they wouldn't act in the first place."

The Ambivalence

Eberle thinks that it's unclear to talk in terms of free trade versus protectionism. "That's the language of the 1930s. We're talking about continuing to increase world trade versus a highly restrictive program to curb imports which will really hurt jobs."

So there's the ambivalence and the administration knows it's walking a tightrope. The feeling for going protectionist clearly there in Congress, and what emerges remains to be seen. Eberle fears that there will be demands on the Hill for automatic triggers for import restrictions, robbing the President of discretionary authority.

That's what can happen in a world where the focus has shifted so dramatically that to give authority to liberalize trade must also provide the power to restrict it.

Losing the Cease-Fire

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

remains South Vietnam's finest fighting division, local boys from Hue fighting hard to save their loved ones who have been fiercely anti-Communist since the 1968 Tet massacre.

A Worried Commander

Yet, a sudden massive attack could send the 1st ARVN Division reeling. "It would be most difficult to stop," a worried Gen. Thanh conceded—a view echoed to us by his famous corps commander, 1st Gen. Ngo Quang Truong.

The maximum Communist strategy could conceivably charge through the 1st ARVN into Hue, cutting off elite airborne troops and marines holding the line to the north. In one blow, the Communists could destroy South Vietnam's finest troops, capture the country's two northernmost provinces, and open the road southward. The survival of the Saigon regime would then be questionable.

Hanoi, however, does not have enough troops here now for such an offensive. The warning signal will come if additional regiments are sent south opposite the 1st ARVN, raising two portentous questions: Would the Communists risk resumed bombing by Presi-

dent Nixon—and would President Nixon in fact resume the bombing?

For now, the Communists are pursuing the minimum strategy of transforming the "Provisional Revolutionary Government," which is imaginary until the cease-fire into a Viet Cong nation in the northern wilderness captured during the 1972 offensive. Stalled by the cease-fire, the Communists are constructing highways, schools and other buildings to establish a governmental facade for 60,000 South Vietnamese who did not flee during the 1972 invasion. Although dismally unsuccessful in luring some 100,000 refugees back to the conquered lands, the Communists can claim to the world that a "second South Vietnam" exists.

Probing Goes On

In between the maximum and minimum strategies, the North Vietnamese troops keep probing into the occupied lowlands. The intended result is to force the people into a narrow strip along the coast, many of them in refugee camps, while increasing acreage lies fallow. It is, indeed, a hellish peace.

"The cease-fire is good for you Americans," highly regarded Brig. Gen. Nguyen Dui Binh, commander of the 3d ARVN Division south of here, told us. "You have gone home. But it is bad for us."

There is, then, a mood of gloom foreboding in these northern provinces. Forced to accept a disadvantageous cease-fire, the people are required to obey it scrupulously lest the U.S. Congress balk and South Vietnam might watch the Communist buildup and hope the United States ultimately will not permit a cease-

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When 'Guernica' Was Just Another Painting

NEW YORK—Among the thousands of words on Picasso's life and art published since his death, I have found no reference to the fact that, a dozen or so years ago, countless artists of stature throughout the world had, in effect, written him off. He was a historical figure holding no meaning for them whatever as a seminal force. In their work, the human body, the visible world, any sense of social participation or responsibility were less than inconsequential; they were impermissible. Their total conscious concern was with the means of art, not its meaning. Their models and mentors, of course, were Jackson Pollock, Kandinsky, Hans Hofmann and the few others today recognized as the fathers of abstract expressionism.

That phase of art history is over. Everywhere new styles of painting and sculpture command attention, none more imperative than a new, sharp realism. Picasso, who started as a realist and returned to that manner intermittently to the end, at his death was in again.

I am not sure he knew he had been out—or, if he knew, cared. His own concern during much of the last two decades had been with works by the old masters, on which he painted endless variations, almost as if to re-establish himself in the great tradition that had been virtually discarded by everybody—and himself, too, in his youth. Perhaps he saw this salvaging of the past as an extension of his own physical incorporation in his early work of so much else that had been discarded, such as his children's battered toys, or the sticks and stones he picked up on beaches. It was the beginning of what later came to be known as "found" sculpture.

His Influence

My point is that Picasso, who had, especially in his cubist phase, revolutionized art as no other artist in history, was no less responsible for the later developments which seemed to deny him his importance, even to erase it (for young working artists, that is; never for art-lovers and scholars). To recognize the enormous extent of his direct influence, one has only to look at early works by artists who, in rebellion, chafed at a totally new aesthetic, men like Pollock, for instance, and David Smith, the sculptor who has come since his death to be counted America's greatest in our time. They were, of course, children who abandoned their father in order to be able to find and assert themselves.

Picasso's strength was so great no one could function in his shadow. He was a mighty oak whose roots absorbed all nourishment in the surrounding soil, and whose branches soaked up all available sun and air. To avoid strangulation his "children," so immediately recognizable as his own, had to move out of his range or die. They had deliberately and painfully to evolve an expression which would not only avoid but actually deny everything he stood for.

What most of us forget is that there had been a first denial, even before this, in Paris. By the early '30s, when Picasso was still only

around 50, a group of painters already saw him as a modern old master breathing hard down their necks. Although he had himself experimented imaginatively and richly with the caprice that was later to be known as surrealism, they saw fantasy as their only escape hatch. Instead of using it, as Picasso did, as but one aspect of an art in which pictorial architecture and human meaning were almost always present, they built their whole expression of memory and hallucination. They painted dream landscapes peopled only with unidentifiable or illogical shapes. They were, most notably, Marc, Max Ernst, Yves Tanguy, André Masson.

American painters at the beginning saw the surrealists' work as too languid, too effete to hold generative ideas for themselves. But World War II brought many of them to this country, to become fascinating, provocative factors on the New York scene. Then our own artists recognized in their work the road signs pointing to escape. And they followed them, adding their own vigor, energy, force and lack of inhibition to surrealism, thus shaping that uniquely American idiom, abstract expressionism.

Atomism

Now, clearly, a still younger and more atomistic generation is turning back to their grandfather, Picasso. This too is a familiar behavioral pattern. Pop art and the new realism growing out of it project a need not only to paint recognizable images again, but also to make social statements.

But here is where they still differ from the giant whose shadow is so very long. Picasso did not sacrifice the exciting scene, or co-opt himself with the trite, no matter how frivolous individual works may be. He was, at every stage of his life, a prophet.

His cubist works made before World War I (along, of course, with those of Braque and Gris) presaged a world that was falling apart and would never become whole again.

In "Guernica" he was prophet of a doom that apparently will never lift. The great mural was painted in May, 1937, as a commission from the Spanish Republican government, to decorate its pavilion at the Paris Exposition that summer. A month before this, German planes serving Franco's anti-Loyalist army had, in a test of the efficacy of incendiary bombs, dropped them on a small, unprotected, totally civilian Spanish village called Guernica, killing 2,000 persons.

Nevertheless, this early in the Spanish civil war, things must still have looked hopeful for the Loyalists of the Republican government (not for another two years was Madrid surrendered), or else the pavilion would not have been built or opened. In June a preview party was held there, and in it "Guernica" made its first appearance outside Picasso's studio. Picasso was there, but nobody paid much attention to him or "Guernica," as I, also present, recall clearly.



"Guernica" by Picasso, first exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1937.

The special guest, in fact, was not a Spaniard but the American sculptor Alexander Calder, who had created an out-of-doors mobile in which delicately balanced spoon-like arms were moved by the shifting weight of mercury from Spanish mines as it slipped from one "spoon" to another.

The Reaction

Speaking no Spanish and inadequate French for an interview, I asked an art dealer friend if he would introduce us and act as my interpreter while I questioned Picasso about his enormous, extraordinary panel painted entirely in blacks, grays and whites. It was a complex, symbolic, powerful, agonized montage of bulls' and horses' heads, and fragments of distorted human bodies. Overall was a huge eye whose iris was an electric bulb. Perhaps because it was the latest work by a man so unusually prolific, nobody, as I remember it, paid it special attention. Certainly there was nothing in the air that festive day—or in the work, on first sight, evidently—to suggest that in the future it would be hailed as the greatest painting of the century.

It was only time that told us that, time in which we came to know what Picasso already knew. The war was over, and with it the cause was lost, and the time when human life had value. Technology harnessed to bestiality would soon make commonplace and constant

the slaughter of the innocents. Compassion in our world was dead. This was Picasso's message in that great composition of fragmented forms and muted colors. I wasn't in Paris in 1937, but in "Guernica" that day, more perceptive than the others. I was just being a good journalist, getting an article which would be the first on the work to be published in America.

Picasso's love of Spain and its people never diminished. He never relinquished his citizenship, although he never returned to his homeland, now headed by the man whose allies had been the Guernica murderers. The picture, all these years on loan to New York's Museum of Modern Art, was never given or sold to it, and the museum, in the unspoken expectation of one day seeing it removed, acquired another although relatively minor work on the same theme, "Chapel House."

The general understanding is that after Franco's death "Guernica" will go to Spain, to the museum in Barcelona which was constructed, with Franco's blessing, in the shell of a magnificent Gothic palace, solely to honor and house the artist's works. With it, probably, will go many others among his great pictures and sculptures. Picasso over the years withheld from the market. Newspaper reports say there was no will. A Spaniard who ought to know, Salvador Dalí, told me two weeks before Picasso's death that arrangements have, nevertheless, been made for the gift and transfer.

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U.S. Official Optimistic on Trade Deficit

Eberle Also Predicts
Reform Talks Action

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, April 20 (NYT).—William D. Eberle, President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, expressed optimism yesterday for progress on reducing the U.S. trade deficit this year and attaining "a balanced and equitable" world trading system.

Noting that increased fuel needs this year would raise oil imports 1.5 billion higher than in 1972, Eberle stressed that a much stronger effort was needed, on exports, not only to reduce the trade deficit but to pay for the increased energy imports.

Despite the rise in oil imports, Eberle said he believed there could be a reduction in the nation's trade deficit "down to the 10-15 billion range by the end of the year," compared with nearly \$7 billion in 1972. He forecast a balanced trade "in another year or three years."

Trade Bill Outlook

On the outlook for the administration's trade bill, submitted to Congress last week, Mr. Eberle said that "it will be a hard job, but it will get through." The measure is designed to give the United States a strong negotiating position in international trade negotiations which are formally in September with ministerial conference in Tokyo.

Mr. Eberle, who will be the U.S. negotiator, indicated that the trade bill is optimistic that the trade and world monetary reform negotiations will lead to systems which there will be no sharp imbalances of trade or payments among countries.

He said it is important that the system serve to frustrate other, for example, he commented, "It does no good to have currency adjustments to stimulate our exports, if our goods find in trade, are restricted quotas or barriers such as those of the European Economic Community on agricultural products."

Mr. Eberle said he thinks it is able to convince the Europeans that their agricultural barriers make permitted farm imports more costly and therefore

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ing Costs Erode

Oil Firms' Net

OKLA., April 20 (AP).—The U.S. oil industry did a business last year than last, but again had trouble turning operations into profits, the and Gas Journal says in its survey issue.

Loss revenues of the 27 largest companies jumped 9.4 percent to \$7.7 billion in 1972, but increased costs eroded most of the business, the trade magazine's survey shows.

net earnings for the 27 firms lined slightly to \$6.3 billion.

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EEC Unit Urges Abolition Of Assembly-Line System

BRUSSELS, April 20 (Reuters).—An end to assembly-line labor as part of more humane social policies in the Common Market has been proposed by the EEC executive commission.

Explaining the guideline proposals, commission vice-president Patrick Hillery, who is responsible for drafting and implementing EEC social policies, told reporters the community must take a strong stand on social problems, particularly those relating to work conditions.

Mr. Hillery said that assembly line work should not exist. "It has been shown to be harmful psychologically and in other ways," he declared.

The commission proposals will be debated in the European parliament, national governments and social groups before final proposals are drawn up this autumn.

Mr. Hillery insisted that there should be uniform minimum standards in such areas as social security payments, unemployment relief and retraining facilities in all EEC countries. But he acknowledged that detailed harmonization would be difficult to achieve because different countries stress different benefits.

Japan Plans Large Grants To Aid Third-World Banks

TOKYO, April 20 (AP-DJ).—Japan is expected to pledge substantial contributions to multinational economic development organizations during 1973. Kotichir Inamura, vice-minister of finance for international affairs, indicated today.

Commenting on upcoming negotiations to replenish or reinforce the funds of the International Development Association, a soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank; the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the Inter-American Development Bank, and the African Development Fund, Mr. Inamura said that it is "quite natural" that Japan take on a burden equivalent to its enlarged economic capabilities.

Mr. Inamura is scheduled to attend a general meeting of the ADB in Manila next week at which a restructuring of the bank's special fund for concessional lending is expected to be discussed.

"It can safely be said that the ADB is asking for \$500 million for this fund over the next two or three years," Mr. Inamura noted, adding that Japan is willing to contribute one-third of that amount.

No U.S. Loans

Japan has already provided \$100 million to the ADB for low-interest, long-repayment loans to very poor countries while the United States, which at one time pledged \$200 million, has not contributed anything.

Mr. Inamura said several meetings have been held concerning the fourth replenishment program of the International Development Association with another round of talks to be held in Tokyo May 1-2.

Discussions are centering on the possibility of providing \$1.5 billion a year to this organization over the next three years or so, he said.

Mr. Inamura said that Japan is quite willing to participate in this refunding, perhaps by a relatively larger amount than previously.

He added that a bill has been introduced in Japan's parliament that would allow the government to contribute \$15 million toward the African Development Fund.

In addition, he said, talks are going on in the Inter-American Development Bank concerning participation by major nations that are currently outsiders. Japan has already indicated a willingness to consider financial

assistance to this multilateral lending institution as well.

Tanaka Plans Tour

NAGOYA, Japan, April 20 (AP-DJ).—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka said today he plans to visit the United States, the Soviet Union and Western Europe, including Britain, France and West Germany, this year to promote what he calls "multipolar diplomacy."

Mr. Tanaka said he will continue his tour early next year with visits to six or seven Southeast Asian countries.

He said he plans to visit the United States in June or July for talks with President Nixon, then go to the Soviet Union in August and Western Europe in October.

Steel Imports

Soar in U.S.,

Set Records

Two-Month Total Sees

Increase of 21 Percent

PITTSBURGH, April 20 (AP-DJ).—Foreign steel poured into the United States at record rates during the first two months of this year, the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) reported today.

Quoting government data, AISI said that, after establishing a new record for January, steel imports reached more than 1.3 million tons the following month.

Past Stockpiling

This, AISI said, was the highest February total ever and increased total imports of foreign mill products during the first two months of this year to nearly 2.7 million tons, or almost 21 percent more than was imported in the like period of 1972.

The previous February record of just over 1 million tons was set in 1968 when consumers were stockpiling for the possibility of a domestic steel strike.

AISI noted that imports from many countries—some relatively new to the U.S. marketplace—were up substantially over the comparable period of last year.

Steel shipments from Japan, for example, had reached more than 1 million tons by the end of February. This, AISI said, was an increase of nearly 26 percent over the 870,000 tons received from Japanese mills during the first two months of last year.

The Common Market sent the United States 983,000 tons of steel during the two-month period, up 9.7 percent from the comparable months of 1972.

Citibank Reinstates System

Of a 'Floating' Prime Rate

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP-DJ).—First National City Bank is reinstating its "floating" prime rate, the system under which the base lending charge to large corporations is tied directly to movements in money market interest rates.

Initially, Citibank, New York's largest, set its prime rate at 6 3/4 percent, the level adopted by most other banks earlier this week. But the renewed use of the floating method makes a sharp rise in the prime rate almost a certainty. Had the formula been adhered to strictly yesterday, the bank's prime rate would have been 7 1/2 percent.

In its official statement, Citibank acknowledged its increase "still leaves the base rate below other market levels, but added it expects "the market will produce a more traditional alignment over time."

Officials of the bank declined to say how they would phase their relatively low prime rate back into line with the higher rate called for by the formula. "Policy hasn't been established yet," said Edward L. Palmer, chairman of the bank's executive committee.

The bank's next scheduled review of the base lending fee is next Friday, Mr. Palmer said. Unless market conditions change drastically, the formula would still call for at least a 7 1/2 percent rate at that time.

However, Mr. Palmer indicated the bank is not likely to move the prime rate in steps larger than 1/4 percentage point, and added that no decision has been made to move the prime rate even that much next Friday. "We'll take it one week at a time," he said.

Under Citibank's formula, its prime rate is set at 1/2 point above the interest rate offered investors on 90-day commercial paper issued by corporations through dealers. It uses a three-week moving average of the paper rate published each week by the Federal Reserve System.

According to Fed statistics, that

Fund Cash-Ins

Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters).—Redemptions of mutual fund shares topped sales by only \$12 million in March, compared with \$303.8 million in February, the Investment Company Institute said yesterday.

March sales at \$519.3 million were \$192.3 million above the February level of \$327 million and were only \$26.1 million below the 15-year high set in January. In March, 1972, sales were \$472.8 million.

March redemptions totaled \$531.3 million, about unchanged from February's \$530.8 million but considerably below the \$685.5 million in March, 1972.

Fed Official Resigns

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP-DJ).—James L. Robertson, vice-chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, has submitted his resignation to President Nixon, the Fed said yesterday. Mr. Robertson has been a member of the board for 21 years.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Babcock-Atlantic May Drop Bid

St. Babcock-Atlantic is planning to abandon its attempt to win a share in the French nuclear power program following very unfavorable results last year, industry sources say. Babcock-Atlantic is the French licensee of Babcock & Wilcox Co. for its modified pressurized water reactor (PWR) system. Babcock-Atlantic reported a loss of 65.2 million francs for 1972. A spokesman for Babcock-Atlantic says that the reports are premature, however. He says the fate of the company's nuclear activities depends on whether the state-run Electricite de France awards the firm a contract for the construction of France's third 1-billion-franc 900-megawatt nuclear power reactor. Besides Babcock-Atlantic, two French licensees of U.S. firms have been competing for the contract. They are St. Creusot-Loire, the licensee of Westinghouse Electric Corp., with its PWR system, and Cie. Generale d'Electricite, licensee of General Electric Co. for its boiling water reactor system. Last Tuesday, the boards of Babcock-Atlantic and St. Creusot-Loire decided to study the possibility of a complete merger between the two firms in a move to try to rectify the difficulties of Babcock-Atlantic. Babcock-Atlantic and St. Creusot-Loire are both subsidiaries of Cie. Industrielle Financiere Babcock Pives.

Foreign Demand for Japan Cars

Demand for Japanese autos in foreign markets in the year ending March 31, 1974, is estimated at 1,980,000 vehicles, up 0.9 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. In addition, foreign demand for Japanese motorcycles during the year will rise 5.4 percent from a year earlier to total 2.3 million units, the association predicts. Officials

say the relatively small projected growth rate for both motorcycles and cars is due to the effects of the 10 percent dollar devaluation and the yen float last February.

U.S. TV-Set Makers Optimistic

The percentage of foreign-label television sets sold on the U.S. market has declined from 19 percent in 1970 to 11 percent in 1972, and the further gain expected from the dollar devaluation has U.S. manufacturers taking optimistically. "Two years ago, things looked pretty grim for the consumer electronics industry, but now it's a brand-new ball game," says Joseph S. Wright, chairman of Zenith Radio Corp. Mr. Wright says that in 1970 Japanese-made 13-inch color TV sets were selling in Japan for \$415 but for just \$265 in the United States. At that time, the comparable Zenith set in the United States sold at \$350 and \$275. Today, a 13-inch Panasonic solid state color receiver carries a suggested retail price of \$409 to \$449. Zenith's set, comparably equipped, lists at about \$449.

Shoewa Shipping to Omit Dividend

Shoewa Shipping of Japan, plans to omit its dividend for the six months ended March 31, 1973, plans to pay a 2-yen cash dividend for the half year ending Sept. 30, 1973. The company paid no dividend for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1972, but paid a 1.5-yen cash dividend for the half year ended March 31, 1972. Shoewa's net profit for the six months ended March 31, 1973, is estimated at 50 million yen, compared with none in the preceding term and 231 million yen a year earlier, officials say. For the current half year, Shoewa forecasts net profit at 300 million yen on revenue of 30 billion yen. Officials attributed the projected higher profit to an increase in shipping charges.

IBM Irks Computer Firms in Europe

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ).—European computer makers and government officials are increasingly worried and frustrated over the overwhelming presence in Europe of International Business Machines Corp. The Common Market commission discreetly calls the problem of IBM's share of the vast market "the dominance of a single non-community firm on all the community markets." Others are more forceful. "It's up to America to split up IBM. But if America doesn't, then it will be up to Europe to split up IBM Europe," says Heinz Nixdorf, president of West Germany's Nixdorf Computer AG.

However, no such European action is likely soon and most Europeans acknowledge a debt to IBM for their own growth of computer technology and commercial know-how.

For example, Arthur C. Hudson, chairman of Britain's International Computers Ltd. (ICL), Europe's biggest computer maker, got his training with IBM. And the EEC commission itself used IBM computers until a "political decision" last year to switch to machines built by Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique, a company supported by the French government.

Company Reports

Armco Steel
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) \$51.9 \$42.1
Profits (millions) 24.06 15.03
Per Share 0.74 0.44

NL Industrial

First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 287.7 277.3
Profits (millions) 7.88 7.39
Per Share 0.33 0.31

Va. Electric & Power

First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 132.3 110.8
Profits (millions) 22.18 18.80
Per Share 0.49 0.46

Winn-Dixie Stores

Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 488.9 444.9
Profits (millions) 11.19 10.12
Per Share 0.55 0.51

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 1,559.9 1,391.9
Profits (millions) 30.87 28.39
Per Share 1.54 1.44

Big Market Growth

One reason the Europeans are especially upset with the IBM presence is because the stakes are so big. The Europeans say their computer market is growing at an annual rate of 16 to 20 percent, compared with a 10 to 12 percent growth rate for the U.S. market.

Most computer men in Europe expect this growth differential to persist for a decade at least. "Any way you measure it, the market penetration of computers in Europe is behind the United States," says Frank Cumiskey, president of Paris-based

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The opportunities are great. The following are a few of the interesting investment possibilities that are available through IMPULSA.

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PEANUTS



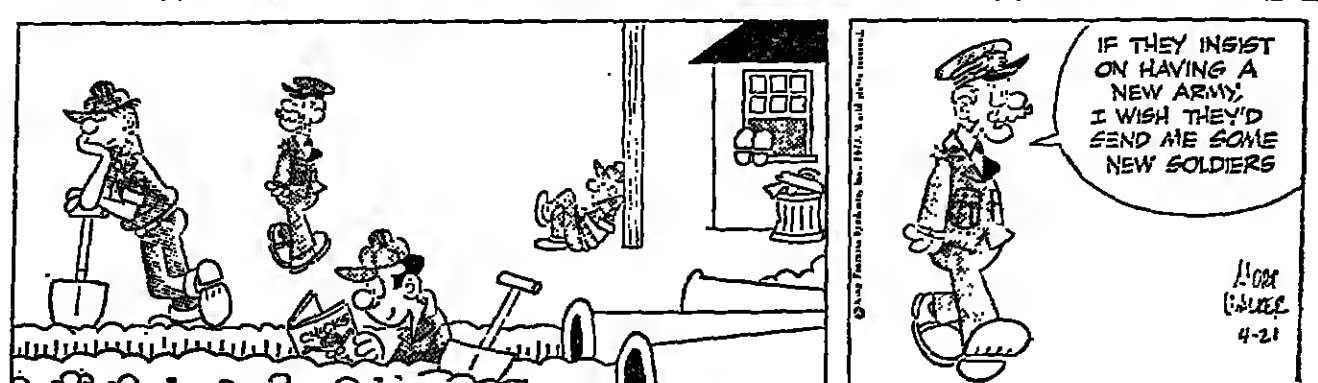
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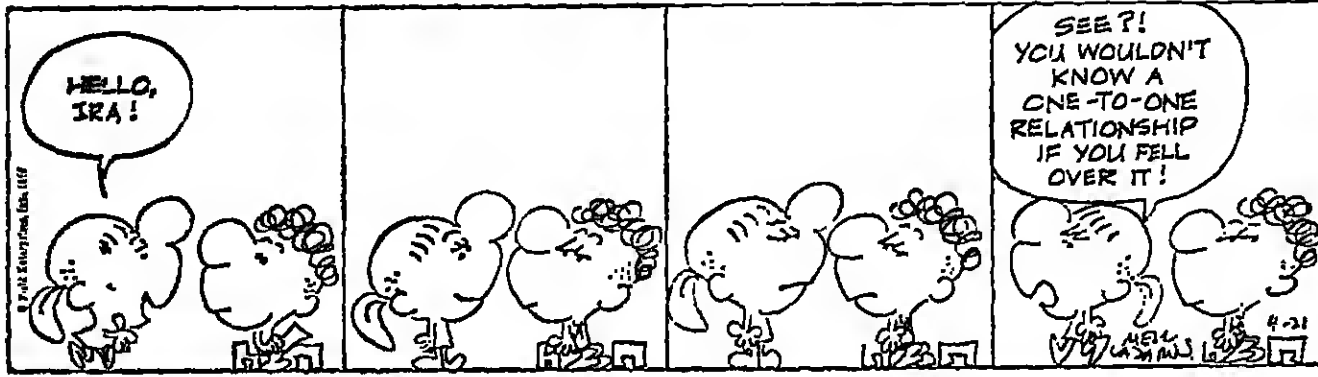
L.I.L. ARNER



BEETLE BAILEY



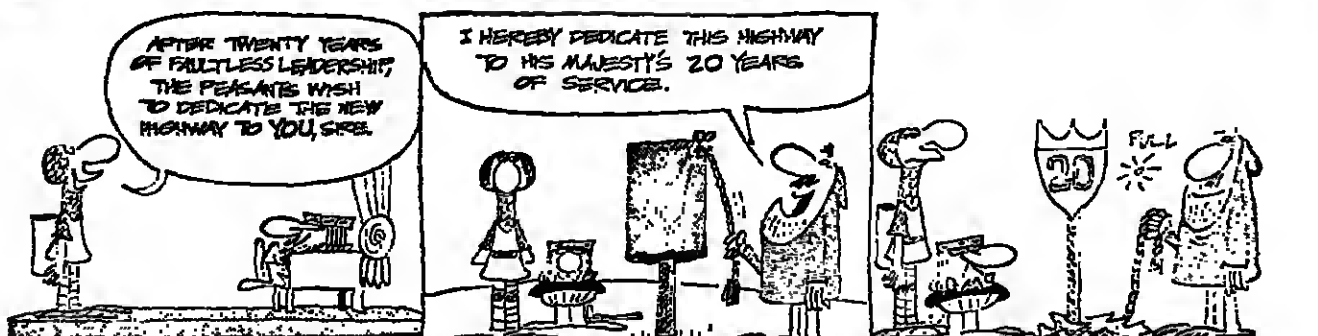
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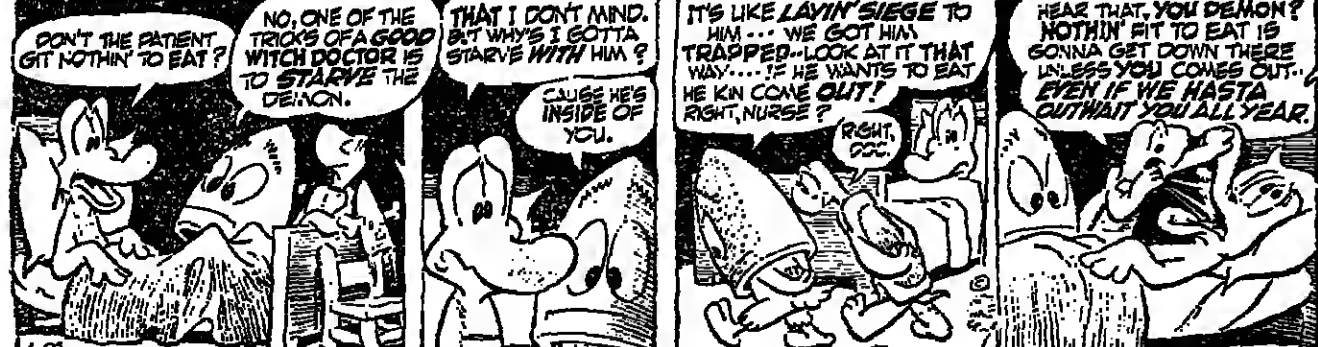
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POGO



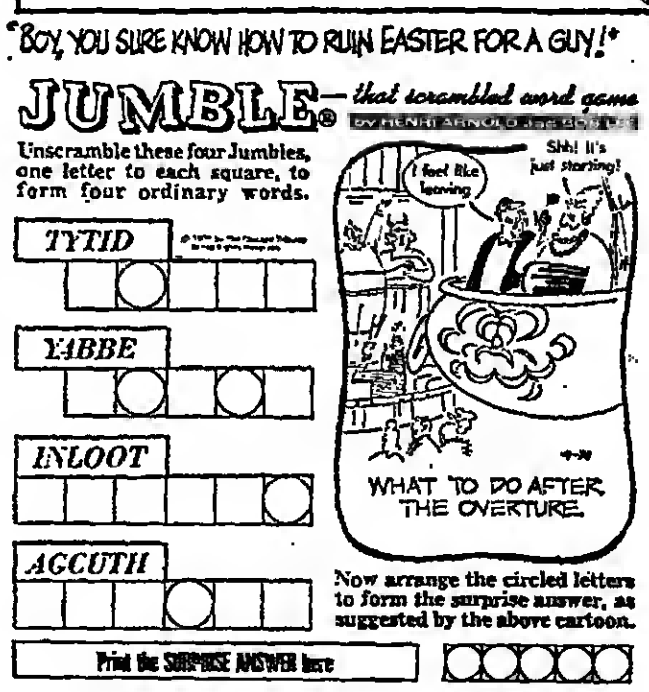
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BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday's Jumbles: SAUTE DIRTY PEPSIN USEFUL

Answer: Damsels appealed to knights of old in this—DISTRESS

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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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BOOKS

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton with the assistance of J. Herman Blake.
Illustrated. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 333 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN several ways, the publication of "Revolutionary Suicide," by Black Panther party co-founder Huey P. Newton, is a climactic event. To begin with, rumors of its contents have been circulating for several years now—one had heard as long ago as 1970 that Mr. Newton was at work on a major study of suicide—so the sheer pressure of waiting has raised expectations. Second, Newton is the last of the Panther leaders to be heard from with a major statement—Eldridge Cleaver, Bobby Seale, George Jackson (who was appointed a general and field marshal of the party before his death in 1971), and several minor figures have all written books—so, in a way, the appearance of "Revolutionary Suicide" represents an ultimate revelation, a collapse of last barriers, a closing of the circle. But the disappointing, almost terrible news is that "Revolutionary Suicide" is no other way to put it—a bore.

Of course, it should be added at once that boredom, while a simple, blanketing word, is an extremely complex emotion. Often it results from the tension of mixed emotions, or from the stasis arising from wanting to do one thing and being forced to do another. Newton's book is boring only because it arouses conflicting emotions and frustrating desires. For instance, one sympathizes completely with the conditions of the economically deprived ghetto people that Newton identifies himself with so passionately. And who at this stage of 20th-century American history can resist indifference to the deplorable state of our prisons, or to the brutal excesses of certain police departments? And yet to have to read through yet another outraged, although not particularly eloquent, shopping list of these egregious conditions is plain frustrating—or, let's face it, boring.

For instance, one is tempted by Newton's autobiographical notes to anatomize his development as a revolutionary. Or to put it more exactly: reading this almost entirely predictable account of the Black Panther history, the mind races around its cage looking for something to do with itself. And what it is tempted to do is to make note of Newton's, sophistic ramblings on "bourgeois" love and marriage (he had long ago renounced "possessive" love between the sexes, he reports; and yet when he describes a love affair that ended with his woman's attempted suicide, he has only vague notions of the mind's communal bliss to offer as an antidote). One is tempted to remark on his extreme aversion to the daily grind of supporting a family and accumulating piles of unpayable bills that was his father's fate (as if these were the exclusive frustrations of being black and poor). One is tempted to posit a psychology of the revolutionary. One is tempted to analyze.

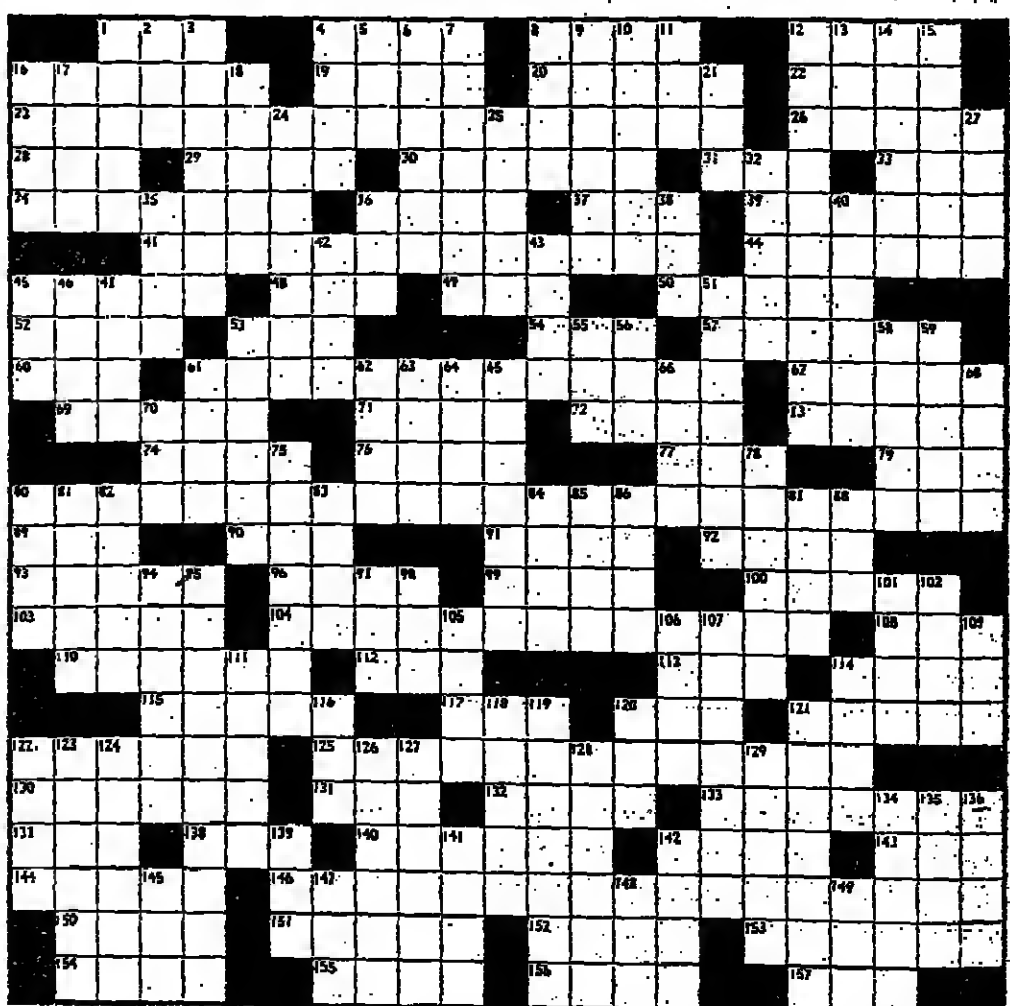
But Newton's book doesn't brook such analysis. He is too self-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

WIRE SERVICE—By Mel Rosen



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